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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,180. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday—FAIR, COLDER.
Wheat, 93⅜; corn, 28¾; cotton, 7 15-16.
Stock Market—Featureless.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate yesterday passed the bill exempting State bonds from taxation by a vote of 26 to 11. The bill appropriating $5,000 for additional disinfecting apparatus at New York City was passed, but later was made a special order for Monday. The Assembly passed bills for reorganizing the Richmond County Police Board, and for the appointment of a new Commissioners of Jurors in Westchester County. Speaker O'Grady announced the Assembly members of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee, which met and organized.—Page 3.

CONGRESS—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Allen offered a resolution of inquiry into the proposed Union Pacific foreclosure. The Monetary Conference bill was discussed without final action, as was the Bankruptcy bill. In the House, Altgeld's charges regarding the election in Ohio were denied, and Secretary Morton was criticised. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. Controller Eckels discussed currency measures with the House Committee on Bankruptcy and Currency. The Pacific Roads Commission bill was favorably reported to the House Committee. The Senate confirmed the nomination of William S. Forman to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The anti-scalpers' bill was considered by the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee. The Senate ratified the extradition treaties with Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—A number of vessels have arrived in London which report very bad weather on the Atlantic. No date has yet been fixed for presenting the report of the Pacific Cable Commission to Parliament. Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris yesterday, and had a long interview with Minister Hanotaux. Dr. Nansen describes what is, in his opinion, the only feasible route to the North Pole. The body of Sir Isaac Pitman was cremated at Woking yesterday. Khalifa Abdullah is preparing to resist the Anglo-Egyptian expedition.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Henry Heitfelt (Pop.) yesterday was elected Senator from Idaho to succeed Dubois, (Silver Rep.)

Gov. Black and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff were said yesterday to be using their influence to insure the confirmation of the nomination of Payn to be Insurance Commissioner.

Lyman J. Gage has accepted the tender of the Treasury portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet. Six members of the Cabinet are believed to have been decided upon—Sherman of Ohio, Gage of Illinois, Goff of West Virginia, McKenna of California, Long of Massachusetts, and Wilson of Iowa.

A train bound up town on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Road ran into a train coming off a switch on the wrong side at the intersection of Fulton and Bradford streets early last night. The engine and smoking car of the first train left the structure and dashed to the street, twenty-five feet below. Engineer Thomas Gaffney was killed, and seven other persons were injured. The switchman, who is blamed for the accident, has disappeared.

Page 2.

The Racquet and Tennis Club last night voted down the proposition to unite with the Calumet Club.

The steamer Mohawk went on the rocks while trying to make New London Harbor yesterday morning.

Many ships are overdue at this port. Some have been delayed by the last storm, but many are very late. High premiums for reinsurance of several ships are being paid.

Ten inches of snow had fallen in New York when the storm ceased, but this caused less inconvenience than usual in the city, being very light and dry. The work of cleaning it from the streets was begun early, and experience of past storms led to the adoption of a better system and better results. Trains and mails were delayed in some cases from one to two hours. Ferry travel was hampered by the driving snow. Cable lines, on streets and the bridge, had some difficulty from slippery cables. Sound boats were somewhat delayed, and the port was practically closed during the storm to incoming vessels.

Page 3.

Latimer E. Jones, the American forger, has been arrested in England. He will be arraigned in proceedings for extradition, and will probably be sent back here for trial.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board attended a trades union meeting and heard the complaints of the workingmen about police interference during strikes, and told them his ideas of the duties of the police.

The Committee on Contested Seats appointed by the Tammany General Committee to consider the protest of the Burke-Fallon faction against the Hayes-Davidson faction heard arguments and took the case under advisement.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer will be arbitrators for Venezuela in the boundary question. It is expected that the treaty will be signed so as to send to Venezuela by the steamer leaving this city next Thursday.

James Cross and James Gallagher, newspaper vendors, arrested Wednesday night for making a noise by shouting "Extra!" were discharged when arraigned in Jefferson Market Court. Magistrate Deuel says they had a right to cry their wares. Chief Conlin said they had not.

Page 4.

Thomas King of Saugerties is under arrest, at Kingston, N. Y., charged with killing Capt. Mulligan of Saugerties Nov. 20, 1896.

The deaths in the State last year were 1,000 less than in 1895. The annual bulletin of the Board of Health gives the number and causes of the deaths.

A very interesting report of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission was made to the Legislature yesterday, which includes many important recommendations.

Morris Jackson, a jealous lover, shot his sweetheart and a man who had been waiting on her yesterday, and then turned his revolver on himself. It is believed that the girl will die.

It was understood at Albany last night that so soon as the Charter Commission should report, in compliance with the present law, the Greater New York charter would be referred back to it for further consideration.

At the meeting of the Greater New York Commission a request to the Legislature for an extension of time until Feb. 20 in which to present the charter was drawn up. The request will reach Albany this morning.

Page 5.

George D. Phillips won the amateur figure-skating championship at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night.

The bicycle dealers, who are in Chicago at the cycle show, held a meeting yesterday, and took measures toward forming a National organization.

Representatives of the First and Second Brigades of the National Guard met last night and decided to form an athletic association of guardsmen.

Mayor Strong explained why it was that he came to be called Colonel. He led a ball in Cincinnati fifty years ago, taking the place of Col. McIlvane, whose military suit he wore at the time, and whose title he has since borne.

News from Columbus, Ohio, yesterday was to the effect that the Ohio Coal Traffic Association had taken steps to prevent a war in rates. Many prominent railroad men met in this city and consulted over means to effect the same object.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association changes were made fixing a definite definition for an amateur golfer, making a uniform scratch score for use of clubs in the association, and limiting the entries in the amateur and open championships.

Jewelry valued at $1,500 and $200 in money were stolen from the safe of the Cosmopolitan Hotel early Wednesday morning. Mrs. May, the manager of the hotel, suspected two of the boarders, Frank Wilson and Michael Nolan, and informed the police. When Wilson was arrested he said Nolan and his wife had the stolen property. They were caught, and nearly all the money and jewelry recovered.

Page 7.

The second panel of the Sheriff's jury had its annual banquet at the Hotel Manhattan last night.

The opera "Iolanthe" was produced at the German Club rooms in Stapleton, S. I., last night by society amateurs, under the auspices of the Staten Island Cricket Club.

The second Assembly ball was enjoyed at the Waldorf. The new ballroom was prettily decorated and a large company was present. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Page 11.

Tammany's "declaration" that the administrations of Tammany Mayors had done three times as much in building or enlarging schoolhouses as reform administrations, was not borne out by a search in the records of the Board of Education. In six years under Grant and Gilroy forty-two houses were built or enlarged, and $6,750,000 of bonds were issued; under Mayors Grace, Hewitt, and Strong, sixty-nine houses have been built or enlarged, and $12,000,000 appropriated.

Page 12.

Fireman Thomas Liddell of Jersey City, who was injured at a fire Monday night, died yesterday, and Louis Mann, who started the fire, was held for murder.

The funeral services of John C. Reid were held, with the Rev. John L. Clark officiating, and many old associates of the dead journalist were present.

A new building for St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church has been planned, to be erected on the present site in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The only bid regular in form received for $946,953.97 of city bonds, bearing 3 per cent. interest, was from the Sinking Fund Commissioners at par, and the bonds will probably be awarded to them.

The Federation of East Workers discussed the topic "The Dependent Children of New York City." A paper was read by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, and there was a general discussion on the questions advanced.

The Armory Board finally selected the site of the College of the City of New York, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, as the place for the proposed new Armory to be occupied by the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

A change in the motive power of the Forty-second Street and Boulevard Division of the Third Avenue surface line is to be made as soon as the most desirable substitute for the present horse power can be decided on.

At the adjournment of the case of Mrs. Adelheid Lowe, who seeks to recover property she, as alleged, deeded to her husband, the husband came into court just after having left, and said his wife had assaulted him in the corridor.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has taken the Woodbury Lowery mansion, in Washington, for the purpose of carrying out his physician's injunctions to take much outdoor exercise. He will go there next week and will live in complete retirement as far as social functions go.

The question of the arrest of citizens on warrants and the securing by them of bail has been taken in hand by the Police Commissioners. Instructions to Captains and Sergeants have been prepared with the purpose of making it easier for prisoners to secure release on bail.

A petition was started for presentation to the Cities Committee of the Legislature in opposition to the Finn and Leonard bills to legalize the obstruction of the sidewalks. L. J. Callanan told of the arguments he used to the committee, and of his determination to fight the matter to the end.

James W. Alexander, Spencer Trask, George F. Seward, and other influential men representing the ownership of property on lower Broadway appeared yesterday before the Rapid Transit Commissioners and urged upon them the extension of the proposed underground road to the Battery. They said they would co-operate actively with the commission in securing the necessary consents when the time came.

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INSURGENTS BEATEN AGAIN.

Gen. Weyler's Position, According to the Latest Reports.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Col. Zabalza, with his column, left San José de las Lajas, in the Province of Havana, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance. In the Chavez Hills the column met the combined rebel parties of Castillo and other leaders, who received the troops with a heavy fire of musketry. The rebels then deployed, and the positions they took cut off the retreat of the troops.

Col. Zabalza ordered a cavalry charge, which the rebels resisted with remarkable strength, but they were finally driven away, leaving on the field thirty-nine of their dead, all of whom had been killed by the machetes of the cavalry. The troops had six men wounded.

Capt. Gen. Weyler, according to the last report of his movements, is at Caimital, near the Hanabana River, on the border of the Matanzas and Santa Clara Provinces.

Nothing Save Independence.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma said yesterday, when asked about Spain's proposed home-rule measure for Cuba: "I can add nothing to what I have said repeatedly. The Cubans will fight to the last man for absolute independence."

TARIFF MAKING PROGRAMME.

Dingley Says There Will Be No General Legislation at the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, outlining to-day the programme of the Administration at the extra session of Congress, said:

"There will be no general legislation during the extra session. President McKinley will call Congress in extraordinary session for the specific purpose of passing a revenue bill. When we meet in March the bill will be ready to present to the House, and it will be passed within thirty days and sent to the Senate. Nothing else will be done by the House. We will adjourn from day to day, or take three days' adjournments, according to the provision of the Constitution.

"The eyes of the country will be on the Senate alone. The House will not consider pension bills nor enter into any general legislation. We will simply remain nominally in session until the Senate reaches a conclusion on the revenue bill, and then the measure will go into a conference, where it will be perfected in a manner to suit both houses of Congress. I do not believe that the Senate will force a long session when nothing is under consideration except the tariff bill."

The Sugar Trust lobby is on the ground, headed by Searles, its legislative representative. The Ways and Means Committee has got down to the sugar schedule in a provisional, preliminary way, and the sugar interests appear promptly on the scene.

PAYN PROBABLY WILL WIN

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor Working on Senators to Insure Confirmation.

INSURANCE MEN ARE ACTIVE.

State Officials Use Their Influence in Behalf of the Candidate for Insurance Superintendent.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A pitched battle between the supporters and opponents of Louis F. Payn throughout the State is being waged over the heads of the Republican Senators. All the strength that political, social, and business ties can exert is in evidence. The struggle on the part of his enemies is to secure eleven Republican Senators who will refuse to vote for the confirmation of his nomination, and thereby defeat him, when Gov. Black nominates him for Insurance Superintendent. His supporters are simply trying, for party's sake, to prevent any serious break from him. They are sure to-day of enough votes to confirm him.

Some new forces in the struggle have come to sight within twenty-four hours. They are working for Payn and they indicate to the minds of the Senators that Gov. Black has determined beyond question that he will give the place to him.

These forces consist, first, of State officials who are a part of Gov. Black's administration. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff heads the list. He has interviewed some of the men who were on the doubtful or anti-Payn list, and besought them to give their votes to the man from Chatham. He uses an argument which has become well worn, within a month, to the effect that the Republicans ought to stand by the Governor and not, at the very first opportunity, break into rebellion, when he is appointing a personal friend to office.

That the Lieutenant Governor should begin work for Mr. Payn is regarded as settling any doubt which may have existed as to Gov. Black's intentions.

Another force which has begun to work for Mr. Payn is one which will have direct business relations with him if he is installed in the Insurance Office. Certain insurance companies in New York City have indorsed Mr. Payn. At least one Senator from the western part of the State, who is opposed to Mr. Payn, has received letters traceable to the agents of these companies, asking him to support their candidate.

Gov. Black is still laboring with the doubtful Senators. Within forty-eight hours he has had interviews with Senators White of Onondaga, George A. Davis of Buffalo, and Higbie of Buffalo. Senator Higbie has yielded to the Governor's arguments. He said to-day that he proposed to vote for Mr. Payn's confirmation.

Senator White, it is said, is pledged to vote against Mr. Payn and cannot comply with the Governor's request, unless he is released.

The friends of Mr. Payn have not had it all their own way. Two Senators at least who were counted as Mr. Payn's supporters two days ago are to-day inclined to vote against him. They are Senators Tibbits of Troy and Davis of Saugerties. They are said to have escaped from machine control on this point, backed by family connections and constituents who oppose Payn.

In the arguments made by Gov. Black to the Senators, the record of Mr. Payn is not dwelt on. The Governor rather gives assurance that Mr. Payn will conduct the affairs of the Insurance Department in a business-like way. Some Senators say they have been assured that the Governor if necessary will make it a part of his business to hold Mr. Payn on his good behavior.

CLERGYMEN WANT A JOB.

More than a Hundred Apply for a Vacant Pulpit.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—One hundred and one Presbyterian clergymen are looking for jobs.

The Trustees of the Normal Park Presbyterian Church have received that number of applications from ministers who desire to fill the place soon to be vacated by reason of the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. W. D. Hindman. Mr. Hindman withdrew from the Normal Park pastorate to take charge of the leading Presbyterian Church in Lincoln, Neb., which among its communicants numbers William J. Bryan. Since Mr. Hindman's resignation was submitted the Trustees have been overwhelmed with offers of services from clergymen, and the number is increasing daily.

CAUGHT BY THE FRESHMEN.

Kept from Enjoying the Rutgers Sophomore Banquet.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 28.—About twenty-five freshmen of Rutgers College last night decided to prevent the sophomores from enjoying their dinner if they could. They planned to take the sophomores by surprise, and succeeded in capturing S. M. Cuddeback of Port Jervis, A. H. Shearer of Philadelphia, W. L. R. Haines of Newark, George W. Ecker of Albany, and James MacDonald Martin of East Orange, all sophomores.

Ecker and Martin were bound and gagged and then tied to horse posts by the freshmen and allowed to remain in the snow. The rest of the sophomores were taken to South River on the trolley cars, and there they were fed on crackers and made to dance and sing the praises of the freshmen. Ecker and Martin were discovered by some sophomores who were searching for those of the class who were missing. They were untied after being covered with snow and chilled through. Some wine was procured, and this warmed them up. Those who were taken to South River were kept until 11 o'clock, when the freshmen thought they would be too late to enjoy their feast, and then they were released, amid the jeers of the freshmen.

On the way to the banquet hall the sophomores caught D. B. Rapalje, a freshman, and took him to the hall, where they compelled him to eat bread with a spoon.

Republicans Win in Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 28.—The municipal election was held to-day, and, although the results will not be known until late, it is certain the Republicans have elected all their men on the head of the ticket. Their candidates were: Randolph Butts, Mayor; Theodore Bennett, Chief of Police, and C. H. Watkins, City Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA POPULISTS.

Butler Faction Declares War Against the Pritchard Men.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28.—The Butler Populists held a caucus last night and passed bitter resolutions against the bolting Populists, or Pritchard Populists, in which they characterize them as traitors. The resolutions were drawn by Senator Butler. They declare that fusion is at an end, and refer to the Republicans as "slimy, poisonous snakes."

They contain a lengthy address to the Populists of the country, urging them to discourage all fusion with either Republicans or Democrats. Butler has changed from a fusionist to a radical anti-fusionist.

The minority Populists met in caucus to-night and issued a counter address to the people, covering the ground of the fight which had been waging here for three weeks. The split in the Populist party in North Carolina is final.

The Republicans have not entered into the closing scenes of the contest. The Populists have settled their own matters and the two factions have agreed to separate.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

It Will Receive Careful Consideration by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Sherman was asked to-night if a petition by the Foreign Abitration Association, in favor of the Senate ratifying the arbitration treaty, had come to the notice of the committee. He replied:

"No; it has not. They need be in no hurry about the arbitration treaty. It requires, and will receive, careful consideration by the Senate."

Indorsed by Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—In the House of Representatives this afternoon the resolutions offered by Mr. Myers of Cambridge indorsing the proposed treaty of arbitration between England and the United States was adopted, after a long debate, by a vote of 141 to 11.

In Favor of the Treaty.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The British and Foreign Arbitration Association has cabled to Washington a petition to the United States Senate in favor of the ratification of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

OBJECT TO PICKLED TONGUE.

The Young Women of the Chicago University in Revolt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The young women students at Chicago University are in revolt. Over 120 have joined the insurrection and crossed the trocha.

It is all on account of pickled tongue. None of the girls are fond of that kind of tongue, but they say they were obliged to eat it last Friday, and twenty-nine of their number were taken ill with symptoms of poisoning. It was served on the tables of the Beecher, Kelly, and Foster Halls. The students objected to the food for some time. The pickled tongue settled it, and by far the majority declared they would stand it no longer. Although there has been no definite action, the young ladies have worked themselves up to the point where they announce that there absolutely must be a change for the better. Some definite and positive demands will possibly follow.

Miss Yeoman, head housekeeper at Kelly Hall, where all the cooking is done, protests that all the accusations are groundless. "The board is all right," she says. "The trouble with the girls is that they have been eating too much molasses candy for their health."

MRS. ALLEN LEFT NO WILL.

A Fortune of $10,000,000 to Be Divided Among Twenty-nine Heirs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Anna Allen, reputed to be the wealthiest woman in St. Louis, who died yesterday at her Summer home in Pittsfield, Mass., is reported to have left no will. Her estate is said to be worth $10,000,000.

The attorneys for Mrs. Allen and the manager of her vast interests are unaware of the existence of a will, and seriously doubt that one was ever made. If there is no will, the estate will be divided among the heirs, twenty-nine in number. Mrs. Allen leaves three sons, three daughters, and twenty-three grandchildren. Four of the children reside in St. Louis. They are George W. Allen, William Russell Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Donaldson, and Mrs. Ann L. Chauvenet.

Mrs. Allen, before her marriage, was Miss Ann Russell. She was born in St. Louis in 1824. Her husband, Thomas Allen, was the founder of the Missouri Pacific Road, the first owner of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and the owner of the Southern Hotel. He was elected to Congress from St. Louis in 1880, and died soon after taking his seat.

The funeral of Mrs. Allen will take place at her Pittsfield home, and the remains will be interred beside her husband in the family lot in the Pittsfield Cemetery.

IRON SOLD TO FOREIGNERS.

Alabama Dealers Find It a Very Profitable Trade.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 28.—Sol Haas, President of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, said to-day that his company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company together had sold for export since July last 90,000 tons of pig iron. Of this amount 15,000 tons were sold this month.

Commenting on the price obtained, Mr. Haas said the profit on these foreign shipments was satisfactory, and that the trade was one fully worthy the trouble to secure. In fact, he said, there has been one sale for export recently wherein the profit was greater by 25 cents a ton than has been gotten by the company making the sale in the past three years.

Mr. J. Bowron, Treasurer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, who through his English connections was largely instrumental in inaugurating the foreign iron trade, said recently that the prices for export iron had been at least as satisfactory as those obtained at home. It is understood that the difficulty in procuring ship room at Southern ports is to be obviated in part by exporting through New York, for which port orders have already been booked.

Gen. Smith Dying of Paralysis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith is lying at the point of death from a stroke of paralysis which came very suddenly Tuesday evening. Gen. Smith was for twelve years Auditor of St. Louis, and for thirty-nine years was in the United States Army.

GAGE HAS BEEN SELECTED

The Chicago Bank President Will Be Secretary of the Treasury Under President McKinley.

ONE VACANCY IN THE LIST.

Six Men Have Been Decided upon for Places in the Cabinet—New York or Pennsylvania to Have the Other Portfolio.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 28.—"The appointment as Secretary of the Treasury has been tendered to me by Major McKinley, and I have accepted it," said Lyman J. Gage of Chicago to-night.

Mr. Gage arrived at Major McKinley's house a few minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was warmly welcomed by the President-elect, who straightway withdrew with him for a private conference which lasted till 6 o'clock. They had a full and very satisfactory talk, in which they discussed at length the financial and tariff policies of the next administration, and considered the problems that would call for immediate solution by means of legislation.

The President-elect and Mr. Gage seem to be in thorough accord upon all financial, political, and economic policies. The demand for Mr. Gage's appointment came from nearly every commercial centre in the country, and from men of both parties. He was indorsed not only by business men but by many labor organizations as well. The claim was made in nearly all of the mass of letters and telegrams which have reached Major McKinley respecting Mr. Gage that the direct effect of his appointment would be to hasten and render certain the restoration of confidence.

Major McKinley has been thinking about Mr. Gage for several weeks in connection with the Treasury portfolio, but had been led to believe that he could not accept it. It had been Major McKinley's intention from the day he was elected to choose a Western man for Secretary of the Treasury, if he could find an available man.

It may be safely assumed that Major McKinley has decided at present upon six men for his Cabinet, though he has not formally tendered all of them portfolios. The men who are regarded as certain of appointment are John Sherman, Lyman J. Gage, Nathan Goff, Joseph McKenna, John D. Long, and James Wilson of Iowa, who will be Secretary of Agriculture.

Gen. Alger's appointment as Secretary of War is probable, but by no means certain. The one remaining place, which is not likely to be filled before the middle or last of February, will doubtless go to a New York or a Pennsylvania man.

Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell and John J. McCook of New York were callers at the McKinley residence to-night.

LYMAN J. GAGE.

Sketch of the Coming Secretary of the Treasury.

Lyman J. Gage was born at De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., June 28, 1836. His parents, Ali A. and Mary Judson Gage, were descended from English stock, and were born in New York State. Lyman was taken to Rome, N. Y., when ten years old and placed in the Rome Academy, where he remained four years. His term in that institution practically constituted his entire scholastic education. His first position in business life was as clerk in the Rome Post Office, and later he became route agent on the Rome and Watertown Railroad.

Mr. Gage obtained his first bank position in 1854, being employed in the Oneida Central Bank at Rome at a salary of $100 a year. He remained there a year and a half, and in the Fall of 1855 he arrived in Chicago. He took the first job he could get with a lumber yard and planing mill firm. He was engaged as bookkeeper, but he did other general utility work, such as loading and unloading lumber and teaming. The extreme business depression of 1858 compelled the firm to dispense with his services as bookkeeper, but rather than have no job at all, Mr. Gage worked for six weeks as night watchman of the firm's property.

While engaged in that humble, but breadwinning capacity, the opportunity of Mr. Gage's life came to him by the offer of the position of bookkeeper for the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company. From that position, nearly twoscore years ago, Mr. Gage's career has been upward by long and steady strides, until to-day he occupies the highest position which can be attained in any financial institution in Chicago—President of the First National Bank. At the inception of the World's Fair enterprise Mr. Gage showed his faith in the financial outcome, as well as his confidence in Chicago, by practically guaranteeing, with three other wealthy citizens, that Chicago would carry out its pledge of raising $10,000,000 for the exposition. This guarantee had potent influence with the United States Senate committee, and was largely instrumental in securing the Fair for Chicago. Mr. Gage was unanimously chosen First President of the World's Fair Board of Directors, but upon his elevation to the Presidency of the bank he was compelled to retire from the place.

GEORGIA'S WOMAN SWINDLER.

She Appeals to Masons and Occasionally Steals Purses.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 28.—The Masons of this vicinity will have cause to remember Mrs. Edna Huntley, otherwise Mrs. Edna Ingols, who has victimized them with a pitiful story of domestic misfortune and thus appealed to their pockets.

A letter received says she is now in Americus, where she is carrying out the same programme, in which she was detected here. She was caught in the act of stealing a purse, and after trial therefor was sentenced to thirty days in jail. The fact that she was a woman won sympathy, and her sentence was made as light as possible.

Mrs. Huntley served out her time and gave the jailer a lot of trouble. She claimed that her clothes were burned and asked the charitable people to help her. After getting all she could and swindling a number of ladies with a so-called "face bleach," she left the city.

Mrs. Huntley is in Americus, and has changed her name to Ingols, which she says is her right name. For two or three days the police have kept a quiet watch upon a woman of prepossessing appearance. She has a penchant for abstracting articles from stores while shopping. Recently she appealed to Masons for assistance, and a generous sum was given to her.

SENATOR DUBOIS BEATEN.

A Combination of Democrats and Populists with One Republican Breaks the Deadlock in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 28.—The Senatorial contest in the Idaho State Legislature terminated to-day by the selection of Henry Heitfelt (Pop.) to succeed Senator Dubois.

The ballot was as follows: Heitfelt, 39; Dubois, (Silver Rep.,) 30; T. F. Nelson, (Pop.,) 1.

Twenty-five Populists, thirteen Democrats, and one Republican voted for the successful candidate.

Heitfelt is of German birth, with a limited command of the English language. He is forty years of age, and is a farmer in Nez Perces County. He has several times represented his county in the State Legislature. He is at present a member of the State Senate, but has never been known to make a speech. He has only a rudimentary education. He is a free-silver man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—News of the defeat of Senator Dubois of Idaho for re-election to the United States Senate was received here with opposite emotions of gratification and regret—gratification by the Republicans and deep regret by Democrats and silver men.

The Republicans are elated that one who so actively espoused the cause of silver that he bolted his party has met with defeat in the house of his whilom friends, and the silver men and the Democrats are chagrined that so able and brilliant a recruit should be so summarily turned down by silver men and Democrats, despite their active exertion in his behalf.

The Democrats in the Senate, and especially those connected with the National Committee, attribute Dubois's defeat to the efforts of Chairman Hanna.

No Choice in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 28.—The Senatorial deadlock continues. Three more ballots were taken to-day without a result. The twenty-fourth ballot was as follows: Winsor, 42; Turner, 35; Denny, 26; Squire, 4; Cline, 2.

RENSSELAER RAWSON'S ESTATE

Property Found in a Trunk and Claimed by Two Women.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Rensselaer Rawson, to whose estate Mrs. John Gager of Mount Vernon claims that she is the heir, died recently at the home of a friend, Thomas D. Beadle of this city. He was over eighty years of age. He and his wife worked for many years for the Warren family, one of the most prominent in this city, and they were considered a thrifty and honest couple. Mrs. Rawson died several years ago, and the old man had lived alone until lately, when he went to Mr. Beadle's.

After Rawson's death, in an old trunk were found two promissory notes that are considered good for $18,000 and greenbacks aggregating $5,000.

Mrs. James Curley of this city claimed to be his only living relative, and was appointed administratrix of the estate. The trunk in which the property was found was stored on the piazza at Mr. Beadle's residence for a long time, and was not supposed to contain anything valuable. The property has since been taken to the Union National Bank and deposited there.

John Hobart Warren, a son of Mr. Rawson's former employer, asked to examine the effects of Rawson, and this resulted in opening the trunk and the finding of the money. When Mrs. Curley was told to-day that Mrs. Gager was an heir to the estate she declared she did not remember having a relative by that name. Mrs. Curley's maiden name was Julia Ann Rawson, and she is a niece of Rensselaer Rawson.

It is expected that the settlement of the estate will result in litigation in the Surrogate's Court, as a number of lawyers already have become connected with the case.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 28.—Harry Jennings, son of Mrs. E. Haussmann of this city, is missing, and his disappearance is shrouded in mystery. He left New York for Jacksonville on the steamship Seminole last Friday, and was accompanied to the ship in New York by his older brother, but since that time nothing has been heard of him. As his ticket was taken up by the purser, it is very evident that he was on board the steamer when she left New York.

It may have been that the young man was swept overboard last Saturday night, when the steamer experienced a heavy gale, but this is almost improbable, as the blow was not severe enough to blow a man off his feet.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, colder by night, northwesterly winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in New England, New York, and in the extreme Northwest; it has risen slowly in the central valleys and rapidly over the South Atlantic States. The depression, which was central near Cape Hatteras Wednesday evening, has moved rapidly northward with increasing energy, and is now central near the coast of Maine, where the barometer is unusually low. It is colder on the Atlantic coast from New England southward to Florida, and it is below freezing as far South as Jacksonville. The temperature is rising slowly in the central valleys and the Northwest and Central Rocky Mountain districts. The weather was generally clear last night, except in New England and the lake region, where snow continues. The snowfall has been heavy in New England and Eastern New York, attended by severe northerly gales. Generally fair weather will continue in the central valleys and Southern States, with slowly rising temperature Friday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES. 1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	25	23	24
6 A. M.	27	22	24
9 A. M.	30	22	24
12 M.	33	22	24
4 P. M.	35	22	24
6 P. M.	33	21	23
9 P. M.	32	18	22
12 P. M.	31	13	19

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1896	30
Corresponding date for last 20 years	31

DASHED TO THE STREET

Engine and Smoking Car on Brooklyn Elevated Road Left the Structure after a Collision Blamed to a Misplaced Switch.

ENGINEER WAS KILLED, SEVEN OTHERS WERE INJURED.

Accident Occurred on Fulton Street Near Bradford — Empty Train Coming onto Uptown Track Struck by Regular Train —Switchman has Disappeared.

An engine and the forward car of a train on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad plunged from the track to the street, twenty-five feet below, last night, resulting in one death and the serious injury of seven persons. The accident occurred on Fulton Street, at the intersection of Bradford Street, and was caused by a head-on collision at the Bradford Street switch.

The Van Sicklen Street train of the Union line left the bridge at 6:40 P. M. with Engineer Thomas Gaffney and Fireman George Thomas in the cab. Gaffney was not the regular engineer of this train, but had relieved "Buck" White, a brother engineer, for the day. With that exception, the train crew was organized as usual. The train did the usual large business of the rush hour on its up-town trip. It consisted of four cars, with the smoker forward, and until it got into the outskirts it was crowded with passengers.

Train Lightly Loaded.

By the time it reached Alabama Avenue the load had decreased to four passengers in the smoking car, a dozen in the second, and about twenty-five each in the two rear cars. It pulled out of the Alabama Avenue station at 7:08 o'clock for the short run to Van Sicklen Avenue, where it was to be taken off for the night, and was making the usual time of about six miles an hour when it reached the point of the accident, which is two blocks from its destination.

Between Alabama Avenue and Van Sicklen Avenue is a third track on the Union line, which is used for empty cars as the business of the rush hours subsides. From this third track, which is in the centre of the elevated structure, at Bradford Street, runs a double switch, one spur of which leads to the up-town and one to the down-town track. As the train approached this switch, a train of empty cars, which had just made up for the run to the Broadway yards, and was drawn by switch engine No. 67, moved down the centre track.

Instead of turning to the down-town track, as it should have done at the switch, the engine of the empty train turned toward the uptown track. The switch engine was manned by Albert Brown, engineer, and Herman Heath, fireman. It was drawing five empty cars, and was moving at a slow speed.

Plunged to the Street.

Both of the engines were running with tenders ahead, and the tender of the switch engine struck the tender of No. 74 a glancing blow on the side. The shock threw Engine No. 74 off the elevated structure, and in falling, the engine dragged the forward end of the smoking car with it. The rear coupling of the smoking car broke, and the three last cars of the train remained on the track.

The derailed engine tore the heavy timbers of the elevated structure into splinters, and after this was done there remained no obstacle to its fall to the street. In falling it turned completely over, and struck upside down on the stone pavement. The upper works were demolished, including the top of the cab, and the sides of the tender were flattened out. A singular feature of the accident is the fact that, although the tender turned completely over in its fall, the loose coal it carried remained in it, and still lies compactly packed under the wreck. While the front end of the smoker struck the pavement in the centre of Bradford Street, the rear end remained on the elevated structure.

Work of Rescue Begun.

The quiet and sparsely settled neighborhood in which the accident occurred was at once thrown into great excitement. Before the steam had ceased to escape from the wrecked engine, or there was a sign of human life in the wreck, a hundred people were at hand to aid in the rescue. Policeman Louis Eggleston of the Seventeenth Precinct, who had been standing on the corner opposite where the accident occurred, was the first to reach the scene. Aided by bystanders, he removed the obstructing débris of the cab and released the engineer and fireman, who were both found underneath, but protected from being crushed by the inverted floor. Fireman Thomas was able to walk into the grocery store of August Hoberg, on the corner, and Engineer Gaffney was carried in by Policeman Eggleston.

Two women were in the store at the time—Mrs. Hoberg and Mrs. James Holahan of 2,748 Fulton Street. They applied sweet oil to the scalds of the injured men and bathed their wounds. Alarms were sent in to a dozen of the Brooklyn hospitals, including St. Mary's, St. John's, and the Brooklyn City, as well as to Police Headquarters and the near-by stations. In a few minutes a dozen ambulances had arrived, and large details of police from the Seventeenth, Tenth, Twentieth, and Fourteenth Precincts, in charge of Deputy Superintendent MacKellar, Inspector Brennan, and Capt. Baldwin of the Seventeenth Precinct, were on the ground.

Clearing the Smoking Car.

In the meantime Policeman Eggleston and citizens were attracted by cries for help to the smoking car. The lights had been extinguished by the concussion, and nothing could be seen of what was passing within. The first passenger of this car to appear was Henry Fehrs, who broke the glass of a lower window and was pulled through. Julius Hanbrey, Andrew Dondario, and George Carr were released in the same way, and the wounds of all were examined and hastily attended to in Mr. Holberg's store. It was there learned that the smoking car had carried but these four passengers at the time of the accident.

Fireman's Leg Crushed.

While these events were transpiring on the street, Detective Stephen Garvey of the Seventeenth Precinct and Surgeon Callan of St. John's Hospital were at work on the

elevated structure with the injured crew of the switch engine. The engine was not derailed, but the tender and cab were badly wrecked. Albert Brown, the engineer, was the first to leave the engine after it struck, and he aided the rescuers in extricating the fireman, Herman Heath. Heath was pinned in the wreck by the leg, and though conscious, suffered intense agony. When he was released, it was found that his left leg had been torn almost from his body, and was mangled beyond help. Dr. Callan ordered him carried to the Van Sicklen Avenue Station, and with the injured man lying on the platform, performed the amputation. Heath was then taken to St. John's Hospital, where he was reported at a late hour last night to be improving.

There was a scene of great excitement in the three rear cars of the train after the accident. The force of the shock threw the passengers, many of whom were women, into the forward ends of the cars, and bunched them in heaps upon the floor. Many of the passengers were badly shaken up, and it is expected that to-day some will be found to have been injured. As soon, however, as they had recovered from the shock they all left the cars, and, walking to the Van Sicklen Avenue Station, passed to the street and mingled with the crowd. Superintendent I. D. Barton of the Brooklyn Union Company estimates that there were not more than forty-five passengers on the train, and, aside from the list above named, was unable to find traces of any who were injured.

Dead.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, engineer of Engine No. 74, married, fifty-five years old, lives at 652 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn; anterior fracture of the skull, cut on head behind left ear and face and hands scalded. Died at St. Mary's Hospital at 10:30.

Injured.

GEORGE THOMAS, fireman of Engine No. 74, married, twenty-seven years old, lives at Canarsie; hands, face, and portion of the body severely scalded, and probable internal injuries. In St. Mary's Hospital.

ALBERT BROWN, engineer of Engine No. 67, married, lives on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn; severe scalp wound. In St. John's Hospital.

HERMAN HEATH, unmarried, twenty-two years old, lives at 341 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn; left leg amputated by Ambulance Surgeon Callan of St. John's Hospital; other injuries on limbs and body. In St. John's Hospital.

HENRY FEHRS, 135 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn; sprained arm and minor injuries. Taken to his home.

JULIUS HANBREY, Railroad and Jamaica Avenues, Brooklyn; injured spine and internal injuries. In St. John's Hospital.

ANDREW DONDARIO, 8 Montauk Avenue; contusion on lip and injured arm. Taken to his home.

GEORGE R. CARR, 32 Van Sicklen Avenue; right arm broken. Taken to his home.

Theories on the Accident.

Officers of the road and of the Police Department were prompt to begin an investigation of the cause of the accident. It resulted in two theories, which will be equally difficult to prove. The first implicates James Murray, the switchman, or his mate, who are regularly stationed at this point. Deputy Superintendent Mackellar, Capt. Baldwin, and Detective Garvey were still looking for the switchman at a late hour last night. He disappeared immediately after the accident.

Engineer Brown exonerated the switchman by his story last night. He said that he had seen that the switch was properly turned to send his train to the down-town track when the engine ran onto it. It is Brown's belief that the flange of the forward truck wheel opened the switch, thus sending the engine to the up-town track. Those engaged in the investigation last night were unable to learn anything more definite regarding its cause than this, but the suspicions of the police have been aroused by the switchman's disappearance, and he will be sought until he is found.

All traffic on the Union Line below Van Sicklen Avenue was suspended for several hours last night. No effort was made to remove the engine that fell. It is wrecked beyond the possibility of repair. The smoking car was lifted by means of levers from the elevated structure at a late hour and was allowed to fall to the street. It is completely wrecked at one end and practically uninjured at the other.

Fortunate Phases of the Accident.

The trucks were torn from the wrecked engine by the timber guard rail of the elevated structure, and fell in a heap against one of the supporting pillars. The engine itself met with no obstruction except the arm of an electric light pole. It was regarded as little short of marvelous last night that the accident did not result more disastrously to life and property than it did.

The marvel is explained by the locality at which it occurred. On the southwest corner of the intersection with Bradford Street is a vacant lot. On the southeast corner is the store of Mr. Hoberg. At the curb corner stands the elevated pillar. If the engine had left the track ten feet farther to the east, it would have struck and broken the projecting framework of the structure at the pillar, and let the whole train down to the street and into the store front. If there had been a building on the southwest corner of the street, the smoking car would have plunged into it, with fatal results to the passengers inside.

Many Curious Spectators.

The neighborhood in the vicinity of the wreck was in high excitement until a late hour last night. Great throngs of people were clustered about the wreck and pressed against the police lines. Deputy Superintendent Mackellar had 250 police in service on Fulton Street, between Alabama Avenue and Van Sicklen Avenue. The surface line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which runs along Fulton Street, was blocked four hours, and no vehicles of any kind were allowed to pass. Pedestrians were required to use the sidewalks, and the great crowd of the curious was admirably held in check in the immediate vicinity of the wreck.

The crowd was still dense at midnight. The news of the accident had at that hour spread through Brooklyn, and every car on the surface lines, as well as the trains of the Kings County Elevated roads, brought new accessions to the crowds. The story was told and retold a thousand times by the few spectators. One of them—August Hoberg—described it in this way:

August Hoberg's Story.

"I was busy with customers at 7:10 when there was a great crash outside, and then I heard the hiss of escaping steam and knew an engine had fallen. The arc lamp just outside my window went out at the same time. I rushed out, but I had hardly got behind the door when the fireman, Thomas, came running toward me, wringing his hands. I took him inside and helped the women bandage his burns. While we were at this the engineer, Gaffney, was brought in, suffering terribly from the wounds in his head. It was all over so quickly that I had no time to note any of the particulars."

Dr. A. G. Meyersberg of 102 Bradford Street was the first local physician to arrive at the scene of the wreck. He examined Gaffney's wound and pronounced his recovery impossible. He said:

"It is most remarkable that more lives were not lost in this accident. The escape of the fireman, Thomas, is little short of a miracle. How either he or the engineer got out of the wreck without being mangled beyond recognition is a mystery, considering the present demolished state of the engine."

Railroad Officials Silent.

The officials of the Union Road observe the greatest reticence concerning the accident. In looking for Switchman James Murray last night, Detective Garvey sought out Superintendent Barton of the road and questioned him as to Murray's residence, character, and term of service with the road. Detective Garvey said after this visit that Superintendent Barton had refused to give him any particulars whatever, or to talk about the accident. Garvey learned the name of Murray from other sources, and also learned that another switchman named Jones had been employed at the post alternately with Murray for the past eight days.

It could not be learned which of the two men was on duty at the time of the accident. The agents at the Alabama and Van Sicklen stations of the road professed ignorance, and none of the trainmen about the scene of the wreck appeared to know. The detectives assigned to the case say that both men will be found and the responsibility for the accident will be fixed where it belongs.

Daniel W. Wetmore of 565 Glenmore Avenue was one of the passengers in the second coach of the wrecked train. He described the experience of the passengers as one of great excitement, but said that he thought none of them had been seriously injured.

MONTCLAIR TROLLEY FIGHT

CITIZENS OBJECT TO GIVING A PERPETUAL FRANCHISE.

A Mass Meeting Is Held at Which the Terms Offered by the Traction Company Are Considered.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 28.—A mass meeting was held here to-night for a discussion of the question of granting a franchise to the North Jersey Traction Company. About 600 citizens attended, including a number from Caldwell and Verona. The meeting was called by the Common Council, the members of which desired to obtain a free expression of public opinion before taking final action.

The contest has dragged along for more than a year. It is believed that a culminating point has been reached, and that the Council will grant the franchise, with the restrictions demanded by the community, within a week or two.

The meeting to-night was anti-railroad in sentiment. A majority of the residents have come to look upon a trolley line in Bloomfield Avenue as inevitable, if not an actual necessity, and there is little open hostility to the main proposition of constructing a line through the town, the effect of which will be to connect Caldwell and Montclair with Newark. There is positive opposition, however, to the granting of a perpetual franchise, which the company asks. There is little objection to a franchise running for twenty-five years.

There is also a disagreement as to fare and compensation. The citizens of Montclair, as a general thing, insist upon the traction company paying from $2,000 to $4,000 per annum for its privileges in the town, a tax on the gross earnings which would yield revenue at about this rate would be acceptable. The company has suggested a tax of $25 per annum on each car used on the line, but this is not satisfactory to the community.

The company claims that an eight-cent fare is necessary outside of the village, but would fix a five-cent fare within the corporation limits. It is contended that portions of the line will not pay, and that with anything less than an eight-cent fare the sacrifice would be too much. The people of Montclair do not admit this proposition, and ask that five and six-cent rates be established. These points were all gone over at the meeting, the arguments pro and con being strong and spirited.

The North Jersey Traction Company, which is understood to be a part of the Consolidated Traction Company, was represented by Attorneys Halsey Barrett and Edwin B. Gooddell. Mr. Barrett insisted upon a perpetual franchise, claiming that with a grant for a shorter period the company would not be in a position to make as good an equipment or to give as good a service as it contemplated. He held, furthermore, that as Bloomfield Avenue, which is the proposed route, is a country road, the town should not demand payment for the franchise.

Mr. Gooddell argued mainly on what he termed the injustice of demanding such compensation as citizens had suggested.

Stephen W. Carey, the Rev. A. H. Bradford, Alexander Noyes, Charles Whiting Baker, M. N. Baker, and others combatted the views of the company's representatives.

C. W. Baker said that a tax on gross earnings was not practicable. He favored a compensation for the franchise of $2,000 a year on each 10,000 population. Mr. Noyes warned the citizens that if they granted a perpetual franchise they would in effect be binding their town forever for the benefit of strangers. He said that the $100,000 which it had cost to improve Bloomfield Avenue at that point was paid almost wholly by Montclair residents.

Mr. Starr Murphy, the New York attorney, is a member of the Montclair Common Council and Chairman of the special committee which has the trolley matter in charge. He has made a determined fight in behalf of the town, but nevertheless favors the building of the trolley line. He wants to grant a twenty-five-year franchise, and insists upon the other restrictions enumerated.

ARTHUR PALMER'S DENIAL.

He Says He Had No Idea His Relatives Were Killed Until His Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—Arthur Palmer, who murdered his mother, sister, and brother at their home in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on the 18th inst., and who was captured at the Planters' Hotel here yesterday afternoon, was asked to-day if he knew anything about the crime before he left home, and said:

"Yes, I had an idea that they were to be killed, but I did not know they were dead until I was arrested yesterday."

The guard became suspicious of Palmer's actions at noon to-day, and he was searched. In his coat pocket was found a piece of thin steel, three inches long and an inch wide, that he had torn from the iron lattice work of a window. It was the noise of sharpening this iron scrap on the stone sill of the window which excited suspicion.

HARVARD STUDENTS IN TROUBLE

May be Punished for Creating a Disturbance at Midnight.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The student celebration around Harvard Square Tuesday night has had more serious results than was anticipated by the students.

About fifty students located in different dormitories, chiefly at Little's Block and Holyoke House, fired off pistols and shotguns, making a tremendous disturbance around Harvard Square, even arousing Cambridge policemen.

The names of thirty of those who were thought to be implicated were reported to the Faculty. Two of these are rather prominent athletes. Their cases were discussed by the Faculty, and it is probable that they will be obliged to stop participation in Harvard athletics.

More serious penalties may be imposed by the Faculty upon these and others, inasmuch as the Cambridge City authorities demand that the college punish the culprits or othewise the Municipal Court will push the matter.

Harlem Democrats Dine.

An enjoyable stag party was given last evening at the clubhouse of the Harlem Democratic Club, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. There was a large attendance and an excellent musical and literary programme was rendered. Among the entertainers were Frank Griffin, violinist; Judge Green, humorist; James G. H. Henry, vocal soloist, and R. A. Keiser, pianist. A collation was served at the close of the programme. Among those present were Jordan L. Mott, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, John Hopper, H. C. F. Koch, J. F. Griffin, Daniel P. Hayes, Charles W. Dayton, Frederick Swift, Mervin Ash, F. H. Post, J. Casey, Antonio Rosines, Atmore L. Baggot, Vinton E. Smith, F. Cuddeback, David Simons, Theodore Dieterlein, Morris Steine, Max Frankel, J. J. Kennedy, J. F. Crotty, P. J. Donovan, James N. Lowe, Simon Adler, H. C. Boehmer, D. P. Ingraham, and J. H. Jones.

Officer Starts for St. Louis.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 28.—John R. Breese, representing Sheriff Johnson, started this afternoon for St. Louis, armed with a Coroner's warrant for Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer, and intending to stop at Albany and secure the necessary papers from Gov. Black. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury when it meets here Monday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—26 Walker Street; Goldstein Brothers, silks; damage, $500.

1:30 A. M.—156 Mercer Street; Meyer & Co.; damage, trifling.

3 A. M.—1,327 Second Avenue; Louis Grimm; no damage.

8 A. M.—1,547 Third Avenue; John Smith, plumber; no damage.

10 A. M.—10 East Seventeenth Street; Luckhardt & Belder; damage, $2,000.

11 A. M.—70 West Fiftieth Street; Mrs. E. Shaffner; damage, $2,000.

4:30 P. M.—857 Grand Street; Abraham Bermaken; damage, $100.

—9 P. M.—984 Columbus Avenue, John Ascoll, tenement; damage trifling.

—9:45 P. M.—52 and 54 Lafayette Place, Current Literature and Kutman Publishing Company factory; damage, $2,600.

OVER TEN INCHES OF SNOW

The Heaviest Storm of the Year Falls on New York and the Regions Closely Around.

MAILS AND TRAVEL DELAYED.

A Light, Dry Snow That Gave Less Obstruction than Usual, and Therefore Caused Less Inconvenience than Previous Storms.

New York awoke yesterday morning to face the heaviest snow fall in this region for some years. It started in with determination about 9 o'clock the evening before, and kept a continuous downfall until the city was buried, at 10 A. M. yesterday, beneath a robe of "the beautiful" over ten inches deep. But the snow was dry and the wind was not strong enough to create any heavy drifts or other blizzard conditions. For this reason it readily yielded to treatment and reduced the discomfort to the lowest possible notch.

The storm started from the South Atlantic coast, along the Carolinas. Moving north it came in contact with the colder temperature in this latitude, and also struck a steady, cold breeze from the Northwest. This made New York the storm centre. While snow was falling all over the Middle Atlantic States, this region got the heaviest dose by far.

Delays in all sorts of traffic; clogged surface line, congested thoroughfares, crowding and yelling truckmen, nervous and pushing pedestrians, the loud grinding of snowplows, and the determined work of the cartmen and shovelers made up the regulation tableau that always comes with a metropolitan storm.

Four horses to each car appeared on nearly all the car lines, but they had slow work of it at best all through the morning. Cable lines were troubled by slippery cables, which made progress slow and halting on them, too. So that a large amount of passenger traffic was diverted to the elevated roads. Surface locomotion was further impeded by the drifts thrown to the sides of the snowplows. They forced vehicles of all sorts to the cleared highways along the tracks.

Above the Harlem River, in the more exposed regions, some drifts were found, naturally, but the obstruction to traffic was very slight compared with what it would have been had the wind been high. All the surface roads were running without serious intermissions. The suburban branch of the elevated road ran continuous trains. In Harlem itself the traffic delays were not unreasonable, largely because the cable lines of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue had been running their heavy sweepers since the night before. Little trouble was experienced by the Lexington and Lenox Avenue underground trolley lines. In the early morning several cars on the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street cross-town branch had difficulty in crossing the railroad bridge at Park Avenue on account of the slippery condition of the tracks, but the difficulty was met by using sand.

There was very little interference with the bridge's traffic. A slight delay in getting out the cars for the early morning heavy travel was experienced, but caused no great inconvenience. The failure of one train, just before 9 o'clock, to catch the cable with its grip caused a very short delay. The train went back, started again, and caught the cable, and then proceeded across with its passengers. Power was cut off early in the morning on account of the slipping of the cable on the north side track. This caused a short delay, with a blockade, which, however, was of only short duration. Before the cars were running again there was a big crowd extending out in Sands and Washington Streets, which was kept in good control until the traffic was resumed.

Railroad and Mail Delays.

Railroad trains on all roads entering here were delayed yesterday by the storm. Trains from the West were obliged to lose time as they neared the city. Early in the morning the ferries suffered considerable delay, but in the afternoon there was little interference with traffic on the rivers.

At the Grand Central Station trains came in all day from fifteen minutes to one hour late. The traffic managers reported that the storm extended pretty generally over the State, but serious delay or interference with traffic was not anticipated. Most of the railroads coming into Jersey City were behind time. Trains from the West over the Pennsylvania Railroad averaged an hour late, but the delays were not of a serious character.

The New Jersey Central trains and the Erie Railroad trains suffered some, and were from a half to an hour late. The West Shore had considerable difficulty, but all trains were running, though late.

The ferryboats were obliged to feel their way carefully through the thick of the storm in the forenoon, and whistles and bells were constantly sounded. Later in the day, when the air cleared up, the ferries run with more freedom. Every boat in the service was coated with ice. The only practical delay to ferryboats in the afternoon was the ice in the slips, which caused some trouble in making landings, but was of little importance.

No serious trouble to Sound shipping was reported through the day. Boats arrived a trifle behind time, and while they had a stress of heavy weather, made their docks without great difficulty. The steamer Continental of the New Haven Line, which left at midnight Wednesday, dropped anchor off Stepping Stone Lighthouse till the blow quieted down. There was more or less irregularity in the departure and arrival of the Sound steamers of the Norwich, Bridgeport, Providence, Stonington, and Fall River Lines.

There was no serious delay in the arrival of most of the mails yesterday, being generally from one to two hours late only. The mail from Washington, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, however, which was due at 1:34 P. M., did not arrive until late in the afternoon. The Eastern mails were also over an hour late. The Chicago mails were generally an hour and a half late.

There was no trouble at all with the telegraph and telephone wires, due to the fact that the snow was dry and not accompanied by wind.

The large piles of snow heaped along Broadway in the neighborhood of the theatres were utilized by many of the theatrical advertising agents. Small stands, bearing bills of different attractions, were stuck in the heaps in a promiscuous manner and attracted considerable attention, not from passing pedestrians particularly, but principally from fuel pickers, who followed in the wake of the street cleaners and gathered the boards, which they smashed into kindling wood.

The snowfall was the heaviest since the historic blizzard of 1888. That record-breaker scored 2½ feet on a level, while the storm of yesterday has 10½ inches to its credit. The Weather Bureau figures from 1:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when the feeble, irregular flakes began, to 3:07 P. M. yesterday, when the storm was pronounced dead. This covers a stretch of twenty-five hours and thirty-seven minutes.

For to-day the forecast of Farmer Dunn is colder and clear, with northwesterly winds, high on the coast. The storm has passed off to the New England States, where severe weather is looked for to-day. Extreme cold is reported from many points at the South. Jacksonville, Fla., showed 22° above, Charleston 18°, and Atlanta 6°. The coldest spot was Havre, Mon., with 30° below zero.

COL. WARING'S GOOD WORK.

Removal of the Snow Begun Promptly and with Great System.

Far better work was done with the snow by Commissioner Waring's department than ever New York witnessed before. With the experience of the two December storms, those of the 16th and 21st, to guide him, Contractor G. N. Furman, who wages war on the city's snow, had his forces well in hand by daybreak. He began by introducing a new order of things. Heretofore his squad foremen have been in the habit of taking things easily till the snowfall was over, but they were ordered to open the battle promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and the results were satisfactory in a marked degree. The campaign, at the beginning, was mainly confined to streets below Fifty-ninth Street, and the city, east and west, was divided into districts, with regular headquarter points, where the large army of extra men were to report for duty.

Over 3,000 extra shovelers and cartmen, in gangs of 100 each, were hurried off to the various districts. An equal force was employed all night long, making Contractor Furman's entire battalion about 7,000 men, including Superintendents and ticket givers. This army performed yeoman service, making the street piles of snow resemble a miniature range of hills. These in turn disappeared before the cartmen to the forty dumps along the river fronts, where the collected mass soon finds its way into the two streams.

It was a godsend to the legion of unemployed men, and they made a rush at the old brown building on Centre and Chambers Streets early in the morning. So great was the urgent crush of anxious workers that police had to be called in to hold them in check. As rapidly as possible they were hustled off to the various points referred to, and the demand was even greater than the supply. Mr. Furman added to the relief thus furnished by paying cash for the work performed, as he did before. Shovelers could make $1.50 a day, while cartmen would range as high as $6 or $7, according to the amount hauled.

The assault by carts and shovelers and snow plows was so vigorous all along the line that not much of the storm will be left by Sunday. From the Battery to Harlem all the main thoroughfares are open. The night squad had its operations confined to the district below Twelfth Street. This will be well cleared in time for business this morning. All day a steady attack will be made along the entire line to Harlem.

"During the past two December storms," said Mr. Furman, "I paid out nearly $140,000, and I've no doubt the present one will turn at least $100,000 into the pockets of the poor." He complained that the Controller was embarrassing him badly in the present crisis by holding back a payment of $88,000 due him on former account, but this was remedied in the afternoon by the receipt of a check, in full, from Deputy Controller Lyon. The weather will determine how long it must take to remove the present heavy fall.

The department has been aided very decidedly on this occasion by the street car companies. Their liability in clearing obstructions is defined by Sections 270 and 271 of Chapter 8, Article XVIII., of the City Statutes, but the ordinance has been allowed to go by default. During the storms of last December the companies were prodded on the point, and made a very slight response. This time, however, the ordinance was pressed in earnest, and the result was a satisfactory compromise between the Corporation Counsel and the Traction Company's lawyers. The companies agreed to clear certain stretches of street from curb to curb, the Street Cleaning Department agreeing to do the same. Under this compact the Third Avenue line will keep clear streets from Fiftieth to Ninetieth. The other companies fell into line, and the assistance thus rendered made a material difference in the speed and thoroughness of the work.

Matters were still further simplified, for Snow Inspector Stidham by the vigorous warfare against the storm opened the night before by snow plows of the various companies and those of the City Department as well. Taking all these aids into account, and the great benefit of commencing work hours before the storm had ended, it is safe to say that the present fall was far better handled than any other in the city's history. As the department had only set aside $40,000 for snow, it was for the Board of Estimate to authorize the transfer necessary of $100,000 for the Street Sweeping Fund yesterday. The contractor receives 42 cents for each cubic yard of snow removed.

The boulevards and residence streets on each side of Central Park will not be cleared until the thoroughfares both above and below have been attended to. This arrangement will cheer the hearts of all fond of sleighing.

ACROSS THE EAST RIVER.

Brooklyn Traffic Delayed—Railroad Kept Open—Hunters in Danger.

After the army of early workers had passed over from Brooklyn, the streets there had a most bleak and deserted appearance until afternoon, when the inhabitants mustered courage to get out and enjoy the snow carnival. Traffic was slow along all the tributaries to the bridge and the ferries, and, despite the work of the monster snowplows, the trolley lines were delayed in all directions, especially in the outlying districts.

No serious blockades in the business part of the city could be seen. Pedestrians had to contend with narrow cleared paths only on the sidewalks nearly all over town. The people were uncommonly slow in clearing off the snow.

Coney Islanders got the full force of the storm, as the wind was more severe at the west end of Long Island this time than at the east, which seldom happens. The sea dashed its heavy breakers along the beach, making the bathhouses and all frame structures near the water's edge shake. Flag poles and fixtures came down in all directions, and the people kept well housed till the worst of the storm was over.

From Fort Hamilton to Norton's Point thin ice had formed on Gravesend Bay, and from the Point eastward along the Coney shore a band of ice extended. Broken ice that had drifted inshore was caught and held by the congealed strip that skirted the Coney line.

The same spectacle could be seen along the Staten Island shores. The North and East Rivers had emptied their ice floes into the bay, and they stuck at Staten Island. In the Horse Shoe, west of Sandy Hook, the blocks have been jammed into one compact mass. The ice line extends from the northern point of the Hook west to Port Monmouth, on the Jersey shore. It was impossible to approach within a mile of the Sandy Hook landing even on the stoutest tug.

Trains on the Long Island Railroad were delayed yesterday on account of the storm but no serious trouble was experienced. The wind was blowing the snow parallel to the tracks on the main line and Montauk divisions during the day, and as a result there were no bad cross drifts, though the great snow plows were kept at work all day and had to cut some drifts six feet deep. It was hard steaming for the engines, and the through trains were all late. The express from Sag Harbor, due at Long Island City at 5:46 P. M., was two hours late, as was the main line train from Greenport, due at 5:53 P. M. The morning trains down the Island were also late.

At the offices of the railroad last night the officials were satisfied with the results of the day, but were frank in admitting that a strong gale during the night might make a lot of trouble to-day and block trains seriously at the lower end of the Island.

Wednesday night was one of the most severe the life savers ever experienced. The snow and cold made it hard to move about, but all night the patrols were kept up. In most cases the patrols were doubled and the men instructed to be on the alert all the time.

Reports from all parts of the Island east of Babylon indicate that the wagon roads are almost impassable, and that communication between the villages is practically at a standstill.

There is considerable anxiety at Freeport over the situation of William C. Raynor. Elvin Dorbon, Dr. Edwin Carman, and Willet Ellison of that place, who started on Monday for a few days duck shooting on Great South Bay. They had with them only a few days' rations, and were to make their headquarters in an oyster house on the beach. The bay is now covered with ice, so that a boat cannot go out to the men, and the ice will not hold a man. It is feared the men will be imprisoned for several days in the frail oyster house, which is close to the water and may be threatened by ice.

A BLIZZARD IN NEW ENGLAND.

Snow Has Fallen to the Depth of Thirty-four Inches.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Not since the blizzard of 1888 has there been a storm of such severity throughout New England as that which has prevailed during the past twenty-four hours. All sections report heavy snow varying all the way from 15 to 34 inches on the level, while the high wind that has been blowing has, in many places, piled up drifts of five to ten feet in height. Country roads are everywhere rendered almost impassable, while steam railroads, electric railway, telegraph, and telephone service has been pretty thoroughly demoralized. In many places schools have been closed, portions of mills shut down, and business of all kinds practically suspended. At Woonsocket, R. I., the snow ceased falling this evening with 15 inches on the level. Trains to-day were four hours late.

At Greenville, N. H., and in the surrounding towns the storm gathered strength every hour during the day, and gives promise of continuing all night. A high wind is blowing, and drifts are six feet high. The storm in this city developed into very near a blizzard, and the snowfall has been about twenty-four inches, causing great interruption to street car and steam railroad traffic, besides practically placing an embargo upon all ships hereabouts. With the exception of two or three schooners which came in this morning, the harbor has been barren of arrivals. Ferryboats are making their trips, but are greatly hampered by the thick snow. All sorts of rumors have been afloat in regard to vessels being ashore at Nahant, Winthrop, Galloupes Island, and other points below, but diligent inquiry has failed to confirm any of them.

Newport, R. I., reports that snow ceased to fall about 4 P. M., leaving the city in bad condition. No business was done during the day. Street cars have partially resumed running to-night, and the Summer residence portion of the city, which was cut off from the fire alarm service to-day, has been given protection by a temporary patch of wires. Late this afternoon trains and boats reached the city for the first time since early morning. The steamer Pilgrim arrived from New York at 6 P. M.

Rockville, Conn., reports a fall of 34 inches of snow, drifts 5 to 8 feet deep, and that the blizzard has been the most severe since 1888.

THE BIG STORM IN NEW JERSEY.

A Heavy Gale Blowing at Cape May Last Night.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 28.—The trolley roads in this vicinity have totally suspended business because of the storm. The Atlantic Coast Line, between Long Branch and Asbury Park, is snowbound, and the Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railroad is also tied up. About fifteen inches of snow fell, but the wind this afternoon piled up drifts five and six feet high. The Long Branch Railroad, over which the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad trains reach this place, was kept open, but trains were from fifteen to twenty minutes late.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 28.—The storm in this section was the most severe since the blizzard of March, 1888. While the snow was falling it was not so bad, but since mid-afternoon a strong wind has set in, and the dry snow is now being piled in drifts. Traffic is greatly delayed, and it is feared will be brought to a standstill before morning. To-night the wind is blowing a gale from the northwest.

SLEIGHING IN BALTIMORE.

The Heaviest Snow Storm Since the Great Blizzard of 1888.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Sleighing is always a novelty in Baltimore, and to-day thousands took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy the unusual sport. Almost seven inches of snow fell yesterday evening and last night, the most severe storm of the present season. There have been few heavier snowfalls in this city than that of yesterday since the blizzard of 1888. Ice has fastened itself in the waters of the rivers and Chesapeake Bay and is giving trouble to the shipping interests.

The Gen. Cadwallader, which left Philadelphia for Baltimore Monday night, became imbedded in ice in the canal between Delaware City and Chesapeake City. She was towed into Chesapeake City last night.

Three steamers, belonging to the Shriver Line, which runs vessels between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, are reported frozen in at the mouth of the Sassafras River. A number of other vessels have been temporarily abandoned, their crews walking on the ice to the shore.

THE BLIZZARD IN THIS STATE.

Many Roads Blocked and Railroad Trains Delayed.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The most severe blizzard in two years is now raging the whole length of the Champlain Valley. The storm commenced early this morning, with a strong north wind. At Rouse's Point, Plattsburg, and Ticonderoga from twelve to fourteen inches of snow have fallen. The snow has drifted badly.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A heavy northwest snowstorm has been in progress here all day. All roads are blocked, and trains are delayed this evening.

Train Stuck in a Snowdrift.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 28.—The Bay State express from Boston, due here at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, ran into an immense snowdrift near Rock Falls. A gang of Italians was sent out to dig the train out, and it came into Middletown four hours late.

A Ferryboat Icebound.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—Navigation in the Ohio River at Louisville was entirely suspended to-day, when the Jeffersonville Ferry was compelled to close operations because of the heavy ice. The steamer Jeffersonville made an attempt this morning to cross the river, but, the ice being too heavy, attempted to turn back. It was impossible to make a landing, and after some time hope was abandoned. Then the passengers were taken across the ice, but a lot of wagons and horses are still on board. The boat is caught in the ice near the Louisville side, where it is lying easy and in such a position that it may be released if the ice moves perceptibly.

The temperature was only slightly warmer to-day. The minimum was 1° and the mean 6°.

New Rochelle Street Cars Stopped.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The heavy snowstorm has badly crippled the trolley lines in this city and neighboring towns. At New Rochelle the street car service is entirely suspended, and the country roads are impassable. Reports received from the upper part of the country indicate that the storm is much heavier in that section. The deep cuts of the New York and Putnam Railroad between Croton Lake and Carmel are drifted full of snow, and the road has had much difficulty in getting trains through.

Skating Races Postponed.

The snow fell on Silver Lake, S. I., yesterday, and obliterated the track on which the National Amateur Skating Association has been holding its tournament. Men were put to work on the track as soon as the snowfall ceased, and it will probably be in excellent condition when the races are run Saturday. Traffic on Staten Island was not seriously blocked.

CLUB UNION DEFEATED.

Racquet and Tennis Refuses to Join with the Calumet.

The Calumet Club must look for some new alliance. The Racquet and Tennis Club last night, by a close vote, defeated the proposition to take in the members of the Calumet.

Since the Governors of the two clubs agreed on the terms of union there has been much debate among the members of the Racquet Club, and partisans of union and independence did much work.

The meeting was not as largely attended as had been expected. No speeches were made, and the roll was called on the proposition offered by the Governing Committee to absorb the Calumet Club, amid much suppressed excitement. Each member present voted "aye" or "no" as his name was called, and when the result was announced it was seen that the proposition had not been accepted by six votes less than the two-thirds required.

The result was received with evident satisfaction except by the Governors and their adherents. Members who were seen after the meeting said they were glad the question was settled, and one of those who voted adversely stated that he did so purely on business grounds; that he had no feeling against the Calumet Club, but that he thought it was bad business for the Racquet to absorb the Calumet and assume the latter's indebtedness.

Members of the Calumet Club are said to have received the news of the Racquet Club's action with mingled feelings. An element in the club which has been in favor of carrying on the club was jubilant, while the element which favored absorption by the Racquet was depressed. It is now probable that one of several financial schemes which have been formulated to continue the Calumet's existence will be immediately put in operation.

INJUNCTION AGAINST ARONSON.

The Cause of the Proceedings Begun by Knabe & Co.

Supreme Court Justice Beekman granted an injunction yesterday on the application of William Knabe & Co., the piano manufacturers, restraining Rudolph Aronson from disposing of or parting with a contract made by him with Mme. Theresa Carreño for a concert tour in the United States and Canada during the season of 1897.

James E. Healy of Knabe & Co. was seen late last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and stated that the injunction obtained was to prevent the conclusion of an arrangement between Rudolph Aronson and a certain New York piano concern, whereby, in defiance of their contract with Aronson, the piano of that concern was to be introduced in the Carreño concerts.

"Mme. Carreno," said Mr. Healy, "flatly declined to be a party to this arrangement, but, of course, was in the hands of her manager. There has existed for many years a strong combination among a certain clique of New York musicians, amusement managers, and others, by which a certain pianomaker has managed to control a large part of the musical affairs of this city. The injunction, however, defeated the present attempt. Mme. Carreno left tonight for Pittsburg to fill an engagement with the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra, and will use our piano as usual."

AT THE HOTELS.

—John H. Farrell of Albany is at the Windsor.

—Mrs. Ivan Caryll (Geraldine Ulmar) is at the Normandie.

—Charles L. Pruyn and family of Albany are at the Buckingham.

—J. E. Hildreth of Cincinnati and Nathan Rohr of Baltimore are at the Netherland.

—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware and R. B. Angus of Montreal are at the Waldorf.

—Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit and Edward Shippen of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

—George F. Brown of Philadelphia, G. F. Sanborn of Boston, and F. F. Peard of Baltimore are at the Everett.

—Ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, N. Y., and Assemblyman George S. Horton are at the Metropole.

—Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale University and Charles H. Clark of The Hartford Courant are at the Murray Hill.

—Daniel B. Ely of St. Louis, J. H. McCormick of Albany, and H. W. Rice of Providence are at the Park Avenue.

—Peyton Boyle of Washington, E. C. Quarles of Chicago, John J. Colbert of Boston, and W. F. Cogswell of Rochester are at the Astor.

—James H. Cutler and James B. Dunn of Boston, S. F. Wilson of Chicago, and S. K. Barstoe of Cleveland are at the Grand Union.

—Henry E. Adams of Chicago, Charles J. Brown of Boston, E. M. Costello of Cincinnati, and D. M. Boyd of St. Louis are at the Imperial.

—John R. Reed of Canton, Ohio; John B. Knowlson of Utica, W. W. Potter of Buffalo, and J. T. Granger of Washington are at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis and John N. Beckley of Rochester, Charles S. Francis of Troy, and H. H. Westinghouse of Pittsburg are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

—Brandies, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Brandies, dress goods, cloaks, millinery; 327 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Broughton, H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

—Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

—Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Chandler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—David, A., Wilmington, N. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Suydam, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Fahy, J. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

—Harris, Emery & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; S. Emery, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Horne, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. McDonough, laces; Mr. Granger, white goods; 8 Greene Street.

—Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufman, furnishing goods and jewelry; 746 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Long & Riddick, Richmond, Va.; A. Riddick, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Menken, The J. S. Company, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss P. Young, ladies' and infants' wear; 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Menken, The J. S.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Allen Offers a Resolution to Delay Action in the Union Pacific Foreclosure Matter.

MONETARY CONFERENCE BILL.

Representatives Answer Altgeld's Charges and Criticise Secretary Morton—Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire and report whether, under existing law, the Executive Department has authority to foreclose the Government mortgage on the Union Pacific Railroad and to sell the property without additional legislation; also, as to the authority of the President or the Attorney General to contract, in advance of sale, for the amount that is to be bid; also, whether it is not the duty of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem or otherwise clear off all the paramount liens by paying the same, and directing the Attorney General, in the meantime, to refrain from entering into further stipulations or agreements respecting the sale of the property.

Mr. Allen advocated the adoption of his resolution.

Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.,) asked Mr. Allen whether he took the position that no foreclosure could be attempted until the Government had first paid, in full, the prior liens on the road.

"Either paid in full, or have made an honest attempt to pay in full. That is my position," Mr. Allen replied.

"Certainly," said Mr. Clark, "the Government would pay in full, if it made the attempt. I cannot believe that the Senator from Nebraska wants the Government to pay out of the Treasury all the money due on the prior liens, because I know that the Senator is an eminent jurist and a friend of the people."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) asked Mr. Allen whether, under the statute, the President had to use both remedies, or whether they were alternative remedies.

Mr. Allen replied that the language of the statute was not couched so as to make the remedies alternative. The President, he added, could not ignore the provision of the statute. He might declare that he would not do so; and he might say, in the language of Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" The price fixed, Mr. Allen assented, was not equal to 50 per cent. of the value of the property; in his judgment it was not equal to 35 per cent. He complained that property worth $140,000,000 should be taken from the control of Congress by an executive order, and said it was bad enough to have the Cuban affair and other foreign matters withdrawn from the control of the Senate, without having domestic matters also withdrawn.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) said that he desired to address the Senate on the subject, and he asked that the resolution go over until to-morrow. It was so ordered.

The Monetary Conference Bill.

The Senate bill to provide for the representation of the United States by commissioners at any international monetary conference was taken up, and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) addressed the Senate in support of it. He said:

"This bill represents a new movement beginning in the United States for the establishment of bimetallism; the unlimited coinage of silver and gold as standard money. The provisions of the bill are in the form desired by its friends; substantially in the language of three previous authorizations under which United States delegates were appointed to international monetary conferences, and of one under which no action was taken. It simply authorizes the coming President to appoint delegates to any conference which may be called by the United States or any other nation, and provides for paying their expenses.

"It does not compel the President to initiate an international conference, whether the time has arrived and due preparations have been made for it or not; and it is not desirable that such compulsion should be ordered. The responsibility for action or non-action will be his, and there need be no desire to take it from him in view of his utterance upon accepting the nomination of his party, namely:

"'The Republican Party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected President it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it.'

In conclusion, Mr. Chandler appealed to Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah,) to withdraw his amendment requiring the holding of the conference in the United States.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) asked Mr. Chandler whether the bill conferred on the President of the United States power to call such a conference if he decided that it was advisable to do so.

Mr. Chandler—Beyond all question the language of the bill authorizes the President to initiate a conference; and that authority the President will not hesitate to exert, for a moment, if he believes that a conference ought to be called.

Mr. Chandler also appealed to Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) to withdraw his amendment, which provides that, within a month after the failure and adjournment of the conference, gold and silver shall be coined in the United States mints—the silver into standard silver dollars.

Mr. Stewart said that he had no disposition to embarrass or hinder the passage of the bill, but he went on to argue that the United States alone should coin silver dollars on a fixed ratio with gold.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) moved an amendment to the bill authorizing the President to call, in his discretion, such international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon.

Mr. Chandler said he was entirely willing that it should be adopted. The bill went over till to-morrow.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up and Mr. Morgan presented a substitute for the amendment offered by him yesterday to meet the objections made in the communication of Minister Rodriguez. He also presented resolutions from the National Board of Trade, sitting in Washington, declaring that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the commercial interests of the United States. The bill was laid aside.

The Bankruptcy bill was taken up. Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) assented that there was no bill before Congress of such urgency as a bankruptcy bill.

"What bankruptcy bill?" Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) asked. "Is it the Torrey bill?"

"Some kind of a bankruptcy bill," Mr. Nelson replied.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) in charge of the bill, expressed the hope and belief that the Torrey bill would be passed, with some modification.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.)—"I will join with the Senator from Massachusetts in that effort, because in the present condition of almost suspended animation of the industries of the country it is necessary to wipe the slate clean in many respects. I am willing that the Senator from Massachusetts shall try it."

Mr. Hoar asked unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill in full should take place now, but objection was made and the bill went over.

A House bill to authorize officers who served during the late war in the regular army to bear the title, and on occasions of ceremony wear the uniform of their highest rank was passed.

The Senate bill to remove doubts concerning the jurisdiction of District Judges was passed. It provides that a District Judge shall have all the powers of a Circuit Judge within his own district, and also within any district in which he shall be designated to hold court during the time limited by such designation.

The Senate at 5:15 adjourned till to-morrow.

ALTGELD'S CHARGES DISCUSSED.

Mr. Grosvenor Denies that There Was Fraud in Ohio—Mr. De Armond Criticises Secretary Morton.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the House to-day a bill was passed to extend the time for the construction, by the East Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company, of its line through the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, Nebraska.

Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) reported the Appropriation bill for the District of Columbia.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Indian Appropriation bill. The paragraph immediately under consideration was that providing for the salaries and expenses of the Dawes Indian Commission.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) offered an amendment changing the phraseology of the paragraph to meet the objections raised by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) and also reducing the amount from $50,000 to $43,000; agreed to.

The committee rose, the bill was reported to the House, the various amendments were agreed to, and as thus amended the bill was passed.

The conference report upon the bill authorizing the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, under foreclosure, to incorporate the company was presented by Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) and he gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

A Political Discussion.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the Agricultural Appropriation bill. General debate was limited to an hour, half of which was occupied by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) in a reply to the speech by ex-Gov. Altgeld, at the recent banquet given in his honor at the close of his Gubernatorial term. He said the increase of votes in Ohio, of which Altgeld complained, was distributed among all parties.

Mr. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) disclaiming any interest in the controversy between ex-Gov. Altgeld and the Representative from the Athens District of Ohio, (Mr. Grosvenor,) continued the general debate on the Agricultural Appropriation bill by reading from a newspaper article printed shortly after the November election, which went to show that Altgeld's charges regarding the vote of Ohio were well founded. As to Altgeld himself, Mr. De Armond said, it must be conceded by friend and foe alike that he had the courage of his convictions and made his charges when there was opportunity to answer them. And, he said, it might be that the ex-Governor would have an opportunity to answer here the assertions of the gentleman from Ohio, for he seemed to have yet the support of a large and enthusiastic following in his State, and, he believed, in the country.

Mr. De Armond then devoted himself to a topic having some relation to the bill, the bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, showing, as he said, the illiteracy and poverty of those States which had the temerity to declare their desire to see the restoration of free colnage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This he declared to be a slander upon that part of the people whom the Secretary of Agriculture, in the administration of his department, was supposed to particularly represent.

Mr. W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.)—"The gentleman understands that the Republicans are not responsible for the official."

Mr. De Armond—"Oh, certainly. And I can thoroughly appreciate the gratification you must feel over that fact."

Mr. Grosvenor—I understand the gentleman to criticise my remarks, partly, at least, on the ground that Gov. Altgeld would have no opportunity to reply. May I ask what arrangement the gentleman has made for the Secretary of Agriculture to respond to this attack?

Mr. De Armond—I cannot imagine, Mr. Speaker, but that the gentleman from Ohio, who speaks here at least once every day and often several times, will respond for him. [Laughter.]

A Picture of Morton.

Mr. De Armond described Secretary Morton as a man who was always writing when he was not talking, and always talking when he was not writing, and always doing both when he was not thinking, and concluded with the following parody of Gray's lines:

"Full many a whim of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomable dreams of Morton bear;
Full many a wheel is formed to whir unseen,
And waste its fleetness 'neath J. Sterling's hair."

Mr. Wadsworth stated that the Agricultural bill carried a total appropriation of $3,152,752, a net decrease of $102,780 from the appropriations for the current year. The committee then rose.

Mr. Thomas (Rep., Mich.) gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up for action the report of Elections Committee No. 3 upon the contest of Barnett versus Swanson, from the Fifth Virginia district.

A resolution calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture for the statistics of the production and exportation of castor beans was adopted.

Adjourned.

ECKELS ON THE CURRENCY.

The Government Should Go Out of the Banking Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Controller Eckels to-day addressed the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the several bills referred to him.

It was admitted everywhere, he said, that something was wrong in the financial condition of the country, which should be remedied. The general public laid more to the lack of financial legislation than it should. A great deal of the present depression had been brought about by over-trading, unwise credit, and unusual extravagance—public and private. Affairs had been brought to a head by lack of, or bad, financial legislation. We should have such legislation as would clear up the currency difficulty and give us a banking law which would furnish the whole country with proper banking facilities.

More importance was attached (especially in Congress) to the volume of the currency than to other matters more essential. The National credit should be put in such a condition that it would not be a matter of discussion anywhere. The solution of the questions of money and standards would come through a proper banking bill.

The greatest trouble the Treasury had to deal with was the current redemption of the demand obligations. The cancellation of these, it was agreed by all, was desirable, but by what method there was a great difference of opinion.

The great drain on the gold reserve was caused by fear on the part of the public that the Government could not meet its demand obligations. The outcome of the late election, he said, had gone far toward stopping the presentation of these demand obligations for redemption. Unless they were redeemed and canceled it lay in the power of the holders to drain the Treasury at any time.

The legal tenders could be gradually retired in a way which would not contract circulation. If the plan of Secretary McCulloch, he contended, had been followed and the obligations retired, the country would never have had the late trouble.

The prosperity of banks depended upon the prosperity of the people, and no bank would contract its circulation if by so doing it would disturb or derange business matters. On the other hand, the banks would do all in their power to avoid panics.

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) asked if there was any serious objection to using greenbacks as a basis of banking—to use them as bonds were now used, and in this way keep them away from the Treasury?

Mr. Eckels replied that this would simply imprison them for life instead of giving them a direct execution. Bonds were issued for a definite period of time; legal tenders were continuing obligations.

In reply to a question by Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) he said that in his opinion banking against bonded securities was erroneous. It made business depend on something besides its demands. The demand for gold began shortly after the passage of the Sherman act. The outcome of this law was discussed before its final passage by foreign financial papers, and one German writer had forecasted exactly what happened. When the contract for gold was made with the syndicate the Treasury had but $8,000,000 in gold coin. It was no wonder people were alarmed. A Government had no right to place itself in a position to be at the mercy of outside parties. It should be on the same footing as any business concern.

If banks were to issue currency, they should determine how much they would keep out. They were sure to keep out all they could at a profit. Any law which established a hard and fast line as to the issues the banks should make would defeat its own purpose—supplying the needs of trade and commerce.

The first step was to retire the legal tenders and give banks the right of note issue, and place on them the duty of redeeming their issues in gold.

He would have the Government do only what could not be properly done by private parties and corporations.

Mr. McCleary (Rep., Minn.,) asked why banks could better maintain gold payments than the Government.

Mr. Eckels replied that the banks had the machinery, and the Government had not.

The committee adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Eckels will be further examined.

The committee held a brief executive session after the hearing, at which a resolution was adopted requesting Secretary Carlisle to appear and give the committee the benefit of his views on banking and currency matters.

PACIFIC ROADS COMMISSION.

A Favorable Report Expected on the Harrison Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—After being amended so that it should not interfere with the foreclosure proceedings which the Government has instituted against the Union Pacific Road, the Harrison bill to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific railways to the Government by a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney General, was, at the meeting to-day of the sub-committee of the Pacific Railroad Committee, ordered reported favorably to the full committee.

The bill provides that the Government shall continue the right to control the rates of fare and transportation; that the commission shall report its action within one year from the passage of the bill, and gives the commission full power to settle the indebtedness of any or all of the bond-aided roads to the Government.

The amendment engrafted upon the bill to-day eliminating the Union Pacific from the jurisdiction of the commission, because of the foreclosure proceedings, limits the commission's work to the indebtedness of the Central Pacific, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, extending from Atchison, Kan., 100 miles west, and the Sioux City and Pacific Road, from Soulx City to Fremont, Neb.

The amended bill will be laid before the full Pacific Railways Committee at a special session to be held Saturday, and, judging from the sentiments expressed at the prior meeting of the committee, it is regarded as not unlikely that a favorable report will be ordered.

In this event Speaker Reed will be asked to set aside the necessary time for its consideration. The fate of the bill is uncertain, and those who are most deeply interested in it expressed a disinclination to-day to speculate upon the chances of its passage.

FORMAN'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Chandler Joins Free Silver Men in Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—For more than an hour the Senate this afternoon discussed in executive session the nomination of William S. Forman of Illinois to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and finally confirmed it by a vote of 41 to 15.

The opposition was based almost entirely upon Mr. Forman's conduct in the recent campaign. Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, said he opposed the candidacy of Mr. Forman with much reluctance, but he could not permit his attacks upon the regular ticket of the Democratic Party to pass unheeded, especially as they were brought to the attention of the country by the appointment to such an important position of the man who had made them.

Remarks along similar lines were made by Senators Berry and Stewart. Mr. Chandler antagonized the nomination because the nominee was a Democrat who stood on a platform declaring for the single gold standard and free trade.

Mr. Forman was defended by Senators Cullom (Rep.) and Hale (Rep.) and Messrs. Mills (Dem.) and Palmer, (Dem.,) all of whom spoke of his high character as a man and his eminent fitness for the place. They argued that the vacancy came about in the ordinary course, and no violence had been done any man or any party in placing Mr. Forman in office.

The roll call showed that silver Democrats, the silver bolting Republicans, and the solitary vote of Mr. Chandler formed the voting opposition.

TICKET SCALPING BILL.

Conflict of Views Expressed to a House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—There was a direct conflict of statements between representatives of the ticket brokers and the railroads, this morning, in a hearing before the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee, on the bill to restrict the sale of railroad tickets except through authorized agents holding the certificates of the roads whose tickets they offered for sale.

Mr. George McKenzie of Chicago, representing the Ticket Brokers' Association, spoke for an hour on the advantages derived by the public from the existence of offices through which reduced rate tickets might be purchased. He argued that the scalpers were working in harmony with the inter-State commerce law, by making it impossible for the railroads to create a monopoly.

Mr. McKenzie asserted that almost all the business of the brokers was done through prearrangement of the railroad companies. Very few tickets requiring the use of assumed names were sold, unless it was done by arrangement with the companies over whose lines the tickets were sold.

D. B. Caldwell of Chicago, Chairman of the Western and Transcontinental Passenger Association, said it was untrue that it was the custom of railroads to sell mileage books and railroad tickets to brokers in gross. Such a thing could not be done unless some particular road violated the law and committed a flagrant breach of its business relations with other roads over which its books were good. Instances of such breaches of good faith were exceedingly rare.

Mr. Caldwell was emphatic in his repudiation of the statement that the railroads turned over to ticket brokers non-transferable tickets with the understanding that they were to be transferred and sold to anybody. Such a statement was absolutely untrue, unless in an isolated case the railroad company disregarded the plain provisions of the law. The issuance of non-transferable tickets was made necessary on account of the existence of ticket scalpers; and Mr. Caldwell declared that 90 per cent. of the business of these brokers was in these non-transferable tickets, issued by the railroads at reduced rates in this shape for their self-protection.

EXTRADITION TREATIES RATIFIED.

The Senate Recedes a Little from Its Original Position.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The extradition treaties with the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic were taken up by the Senate this afternoon on a motion to reconsider, and, after a short debate, were ratified.

The discussion relative to these treaties has been on the stipulation, said to have been inserted at the request of the President, requiring either Government, without the exercise of discretion, to give up its own citizens on demand, in proper form, from the other contracting party. The Senate amended the text some weeks ago so as to deny the surrendering of the citizens or subjects of the country against whom the demand was made. This action was unsatisfactory to the State Department, and the Senate was asked to reconsider the conventions. As a result of the discussion to-day, the Senate permitted its change to stand, but added a clause which made it discretionary with the surrendering Government whether it should give up its own citizens. As thus amended, the treaties were finally ratified.

POOLING BILL MAY FAIL.

Little Prospect that the Measure Can Pass This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Unless appearances are deceptive, the elaborate scheme to rush a Railroad Pooling bill through Congress this session is going to end in ignominious failure right at the start. The railroad men overlooked two very important points in arranging their programme:

First, the intense popular irritation against anything looking like conferring further advantages upon corporate capital and trusts, and,

Second, the reluctance of politicians to go against what their trained senses tell them is an overwhelming public sentiment at a time and under such circumstances that they could never escape the responsibility of such action.

To the astonishment of the railroad people they have learned that even Speaker Reed has turned against them, believing that this is a most unpropitious time to bring up a bill authorizing railroad pooling, and that, no matter what the House may do the opposition in the Senate will prevent the measure from becoming a law.

It is given out this afternoon that the bill may not be taken up for consideration at the meeting of the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce, so thoroughly satisfied are its backers that they are beaten right now.

The Delaware Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Ex-Attorney General Garland made an elaborate argument in favor of reopening the Du Pont case before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Ex-Congressman Butterworth appeared for Mr. J. Edward Addicks. The committee decided to close the Du Pont case next Tuesday. An agreement was reached that the credentials of Senator-elect Kenney should not be laid before the Senate until Wednesday next.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Lieut. Col. M. V. Sheridan, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Major J. B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. J. M. Banister, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon.

Postmasters—J. A. Potter, Cranford, N. J.; W. E. Mills, Rosehill, N. Y.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President has approved these acts:

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in the County of Stevens, Washington.

For the relief of John Keefe of Syracuse, N. Y.

Granting pensions to Susan E. Cunningham, George M. Brooks, Sarah E. Comly, Fanny M. Gibbon, widow of Major John Gibbon, and Richard Brookins.

THE VENEZUELA TREATY.

Chief Justice Fuller and Judge Brewer Arbitrators for the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court to-day practically confirmed the report that Chief Justice Fuller and himself had been selected as arbitrators on behalf of Venezuela in the matter of the settlement of the boundary-line dispute between that country and Great Britain. The formal signing of the treaty has not yet been done, but Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, have been in daily conference, and it is understood that the convention is now ready for signatures.

While these conferences have been in progress, various matters in detail, it is said, have been considered and determined on by the parties to the controversy, one of which was the choice by Venezuela of Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer as its arbitrators.

The selection of Justice Brewer, who for a year or so has been the head of the commission appointed by President Cleveland to make an investigation of the boundary-line question for the United States, is accepted as proof that the conclusions reached by the commission, which as yet have been withheld from the public, are that Venezuela's claims are well founded. If it were otherwise, it is claimed, Venezuela would not commit her case to an unfriendly arbitrator.

Sir Julian Pauncefote and Senor Andrade expect to complete the boundary arbitration treaty and sign it in time to send the Venezuelan copy to Caracas for ratification by the steamer leaving New York for La Guayra a week from to-day. The delay in the negotiations has been caused altogether by the conceded desirability of naming the arbitrators in the draft instead of providing for their subsequent selection. It was decided that considerable time might be saved in this way, which would also present the additional advantage of making known to both the contracting parties who the individual arbitrators would be before the exchange of ratifications.

This suggestion, which came from Venezuela, received the prompt acquiescence of Lord Salisbury, and it is understood that the four representatives have already been named. The place of meeting is also understood to be closed by agreement on Geneva, Switzerland, instead of Brussels, proposed by Great Britain, and Washington, proposed by Venezuela.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND LABOR.

He Has Employed Non-union Bricklayers on His New Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Sherman, the prospective Secretary of State, is already having trouble. He has been the subject of action in the local and National labor organizations because, it is alleged, he has employed non-union bricklayers to build some houses he is constructing in Washington.

A local committee called on him last night and was told by the Senator that he had written a letter to the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union to the effect that the contract, having been let, was beyond his control, and that Mr. Schneider, his architect, had attended to the matter. The Senator said he had simply signed the papers when laid before him. He believed Mr. Schneider was well disposed toward union laborers. He himself favored paying the highest rate of wages.

While the Senator contended to the committee that the contract was beyond his control, he promised to interview his architect in behalf of the union laborers. The matter is attracting much attention in labor circles.

Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point are announced: Leroy Diller, Cohoes, N. Y.; William N. Haskell, alternate, Albany, N. Y.; Charles S. Fleming, alternate, Jacksonville, Fla.; Arthur H. Bryant, alternate, East Hartford, Conn.; John A. Cleveland, Linden, Ala.; Eli T. Fryer, Hightstown, N. J.; Horace L. Knight, alternate, Point Pleasant, N. J.; Joseph A. Bancroft, Hopedale, Mass.; John H. Poole, Madison, Wis.; William B. Bettison, Bowling Green, Ky.; Marshall L. Price, Galesburg, Ill.; Edward L. Oldham, alternate, Oryza, Tenn.; Herman W. Albery, Columbus, Ohio; Gordon C. Robinson, New Orleans, La., and John C. Wickliffe, alternate, New Orleans, La.

National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—At the meeting of the National Board of Trade this morning the reports of the Committees on Postal Reforms and Improvements of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers were read and adopted, with resolutions asking Congress to aid and encourage in every way possible, by appropriations or otherwise, the establishment of a waterway connection between the two rivers and the Great Lakes and their tributary waterways. The board this afternoon concluded its twenty-seventh annual session and adjourned. Its next meeting is to be held the second Tuesday in December, in Washington.

Two New Revenue Cutters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Specifications for the two new revenue cutters authorized by Congress last year have been completed by Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, and proposals for their construction will be requested in a few days. Capt. Shoemaker hopes to have them go into commission on the great lakes in the Spring of 1898. Each will be 205 feet over all and 32 feet beam. They are to have triple expansion engines, 2,600 horse power, Scotch boilers, and will cost $185,000 each.

Cambrian Queen Safe.

A cable message form Rio Janeiro last night announced the arrival there of the Cambrian Queen, which sailed from Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24, and which has been long overdue. A few days ago the Cambrian Queen was reinsured, a premium of 65 guineas being paid.

LATIMER E. JONES CAUGHT

THE AMERICAN FORGER CAPTURED BY ENGLISH POLICE.

He Is to be Arraigned on Proceedings Looking Toward His Extradition to This Country for Trial.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Latimer E. Jones, who has been engaged as a stud keeper at Scolby, near Scarborough, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with forgery, alleged to have been committed in New York in 1887, whereby he is said to have obtained $100,000. He will be arraigned in proceedings for his extradition to the United States.

Preparations for the arrest of Latimer E. Jones were made by District Attorney Olcott a week ago, after some correspondence with Gov. Black by telegraph. The Governor telegraphed to the State Department at Washington, and as soon as the facts were placed in Secretary Olney's hands he cabled Ambassador Bayard to secure Jones's arrest. Assistant District Attorney Battle, who has charge of the case, stated yesterday that the necessary extradition papers will be ready in a few days, and that Detective Sergt. John C. Cuff will be sent to London.

Jones was one of New York's boldest forgers and swindlers. There are nineteen indictments, found in 1887, against him. After he had been arrested and had spent a few weeks in jail, he was admitted to bail in $15,000. George Allen of 350 Court Street, Brooklyn, was his surety to the amount of $2,500; Mary E. Jones of 46 Henry Street, Brooklyn, his mother, for $10,000, and Amelia B. Jones, his wife, for $2,500. Jones fled, and bail was declared forfeited May 15, 1888. The county recovered from the sureties.

For nearly ten years Jones has been in foreign countries. He went to Buenos Ayres in 1888, and remained there for three years. Five years ago he was in this country for a short time. The detectives say he has lived in England since then.

In one lumber deal he cheated ex-Senator Benjamin L. Ludington out of nearly $200,000. He represented to Ludington that he had an option on a large lot of lumber at Owen Sound, Ontario, and needed capital with which to complete a profitable transaction. After he and his confederates had carried the swindle as far as they could, the former admitted to Ludington that the alleged transaction was a fraud, and confessed that all the notes which he had given were forgeries.

The transactions in which Ludington had purchased notes or advanced money during the preceding two years amounted, according to his affidavit, to $800,000. Most of the worthless securities had been hypothecated at various banks, with Ludington's indorsement. Many private individuals also were sufferers.

POLICE DUTY IN STRIKES.

Mr. Roosevelt Meets and Talks with the Workingmen.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board had a long talk Wednesday night with representatives of trades unions on the subject of strikes. He met George K. Lloyd of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers and was taken to the meeting of the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union at Clarendon Hall.

Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers and Cabmen and Delegate Lloyd told Mr. Roosevelt that the unions believed they had a right to post pickets at the place of a strike so as to warn away by peaceful arguments, workmen who might be brought to take their places. Nevertheless, the police would not permit this, and either drove away the pickets, or arrested them on some pretext or other, or for nothing at all.

Mr. Roosevelt said the business of the police was simply to preserve order, and not to take the part of one side against the other.

"Strikers seldom make trouble," said Delegate Mahr. "It is always the sympathizers who do it."

Mr. Roosevelt replied that it did not make much difference to the man who was thumped whether a striker or a sympathizer did the thumping. It was the business of the police to see that he was not thumped at all, and as long as he was at Police Headquarters, the police would stick to that plan. Order must be maintained in the community first and last, or the discussion of the workers' wrongs could not proceed intelligently or effectually. Mr. Roosevelt promised, however, to talk with his colleagues and meet the workingmen again.

CHEATED HIS EMPLOYERS.

Warrant for the Arrest of a Prominent Kentucky Man.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 28.—Major Alexander Morgan has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of William A. Newcomb, until recently manager of the Lexington Board of Trade. He is charged with grand larceny.

Newcomb suddenly left Lexington last Saturday, and it developed to-day that while manager of the Board of Trade he was doing a heavy business with the Cincinnati firm of McDonald, Loeser & Ashbrook. His business was to place trade with the Cincinnati people, and he was acting in the position of confidential man. Instead of placing the trade, he held out the money, and the Cincinnati firm has already had to submit to a loss of over $700, with probably more to hear from.

It seems that the Cincinnati firm learned of Newcomb's methods last Friday, and telegraphed another agent here to make an investigation. One of Newcomb's friends gave him the tip, and Saturday afternoon he left town. He went to Louisville, where a telegram authorizing his arrest followed. The police could not find him, and it is supposed he went to Chicago, his former home.

Major Morgan says Newcomb's Cincinnati victims have instituted a search for him, and if caught he will be returned to Louisville for trial. Newcomb was well known in Lexington, and his downfall has caused a sensation in business circles.

THEY MAY CRY "EXTRA."

Magistrate Deuel Discharges Men Arrested for Making a Noise.

James Cross and James Gallagher were making night hideous at Thirty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue with their cries of "Extra!" as they offered their newspapers for sale late Wednesday night, when Policeman Pitts arrested them for disorderly conduct. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday the policeman explained that he had acted under an order issued by Chief Conlin. Magistrate Deuel held that they had committed no offense, that they had a right to cry their wares, and discharged them.

Chief Conlin said Pitts had acted properly. Many complaints had been made to the police of the men who go through the streets late at night shouting "Extra!" to make people believe some important event or calamity had occurred, and thus induce them to buy papers at advanced prices, and he issued the order Pitts had obeyed to abate the nuisance.

Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.

In justification of the claim that it issues the most liberal life policy ever issued, the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company of New York invites a careful examination of its twenty-year distribution plan. One of the features of the Brooklyn company's business policy is its promptness in the payment of death losses. This was one of the first companies to do away with the customary delay of sixty or ninety days in adjusting losses. It was also one of the first companies to adopt the practice of lending money to its patrons on its policy contracts, and it was a pioneer in the removal of unjust restrictions which were comprised in the policy contracts of life insurance companies. Complete information will be supplied by Ford & Harty, the general agents, at 51 Liberty Street.

I HAVE FOUND VIN MARIANI A HIGHLY BENEFICIAL TONIC FOR INVALIDS AND CHILDREN
JULES SIMON, Late MINISTER of the INTERIOR
VIN MARIANI
WILL RENDER PALE, PUNY, SICKLY CHILDREN ROSY, ROBUST AND HEALTHY.
VIN MARIANI BUILDS UP BODY, NERVES AND BRAIN
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE MANUFACTURERS ADJOURN.

They Recommend the Placing of the Consular Service Under the Civil Service Rules.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The third and last day's session of the second annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers was held this morning.

The first business before the convention was the consideration of a resolution that manufacturers of alcohol be allowed the privilege of storing their product in tanks in bonded warehouses and of transporting the same in tank cars in bond. The resolution was offered by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company of New York, and H. J. Cordesa of Philadelphia explained that if the privileges asked for could be obtained from Congress, American distillers could compete for the trade of foreign countries.

Mr. Schieren of Brooklyn advised against hasty action by the convention, as a bill looking to the relief of the alcohol distillers was being considered by a Congressional committee. Quite a long discussion ensued on the wisdom of the convention taking any action in the matter, but the resolutions were finally adopted.

John H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, made an earnest argument as to the best manner of increasing the membership of the association, and advocated the publication of a paper devoted to the interests of the association.

The Committee on Consular Service made the following report:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the entire Consular Service should be placed under the civil service rules for the purpose of creating a corps of trained consuls, consular officers, and clerks.

"Resolved, That Consular officers and clerks should be American citizens receiving reasonable salaries, and not fees.

"Resolved, At the most important trade centres we recommend that our Government should own Consular buildings of sufficient size and character to make proper and dignified headquarters for the commercial representatives of this country."

The resolutions were adopted.

The committee to which was referred the question of the "restoration of the American merchant marine," reported the following resolutions:

"That this Association views with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that the need of protecting American ships in the foreign trade has recently received extended attention and been approved by the American people and by President-elect McKinley, under whose forthcoming Administration it is our earnest hope and expectation that this long-deferred revival of the American merchant marine will be patriotically, zealously, and immediately undertaken, so that American foreign commerce may hereafter and forever employ ships built, owned, and manned by Americans."

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported in favor of the re-election of President Search of Philadelphia, Secretary E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati, and Treasurer Robert Laidlew of Cincinnati, and the nominations were unanimously approved by the convention. A Vice President from each State represented in the convention was elected.

New York was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the convention next year. The convention adjourned sine die.

TAMMANY FACTION DISPUTE.

Hearing in the Burke-Fallon and Hayes-Davidson Case.

The Committee on Contested Seats appointed at Tuesday night's meeting of the Tammany General Committee to consider the protest of the Burke-Fallon faction against the seating of the Hayes-Davidson faction met at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon and listened to arguments for two hours and a half.

The returns from the primary election showed that the Hayes faction had won the fight by a plurality of 265. Mr. Burke's friends filed affidavits to show that the police had interfered in behalf of the Hayes people, and that men who did not live in the district were allowed to vote.

The whole controversy was rehashed. Abraham Levy, John Egan, and others presented the Hayes side, and Abraham Fromme and John F. Walsh the Burke side. Briefs were submitted, and the committee took the case under advisement.

Efforts for a compromise are being made, but they are not promising. It is thought that the decision will go to the Hayes-Davidson faction.

The Tammany Committee on Organization will meet to-night. Register Sohmer may be made its Chairman, but the matter was not positively settled last night.

CAPTAIN HANDICOTT BETTER.

Arrest of Two Men Who Are Charged With Assaulting Him.

Capt. Handicott of the American Volunteers, who was assaulted at a meeting of the organization in West Thirty-fifth Street last Tuesday evening by a number of roughs, underwent a successful operation last night at the New York Hospital for some internal injuries. The doctors said later he was much improved and in no danger of dying.

William Engel, thirty-two years old, of 367 West Thirty-fifth Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having been implicated in the assault. He admitted to the police that he had been concerned in the fight, and implicated others, whose names the police refused to give.

Joseph Cosgrove, twenty-one years old, of 351 West Forty-first Street, was arrested last evening, charged with being another of the Captain's assailants. He was positively identified by William Taylor of the Volunteers as the man who kicked Capt. Handicott.

The Arbuckle-Woolson Litigation.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Representatives of the telegraph companies were in court to-day in the Arbuckle-Woolson litigation, and protested against producing telegrams bearing on the sale of the Woolson stock and reductions in the price of coffee that followed. Judge Morris was obdurate, however, and ordered them to produce all such messages forthwith. The telegrams probably will figure in to-morrow's hearing.

Hood's Pills
Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises..7:13|Sun sets..5:13|Moon rises..4:53

High Water—This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook..4:24|Gov. Is'd..4:54|H. Gate..6:43
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook..5:10|Gov. Is'd..5:40|H. Gate..7:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Carthagena.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30.

Advance, Colon.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Char't'n.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alps, Cape Haiti, Guatemala	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenst'n.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill Exempting State Bonds from Taxation Passed by the Senate After an Animated Debate.

STATEN ISLAND POLICE BILL.

The Assembly Votes in Favor of Appointing a New Jury Commissioner in Westchester County.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator Ellsworth's bill, exempting State bonds from taxation, came up for passage in the Senate this morning, and Senator Grady moved to recommit it to the Committee on Finance with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He said the bill was necessarily unfair to citizens, because a man in Saratoga County could not bid as much as a man in New York City, because of the difference in the rate of taxation. He declared further that it was a discrimination against the individual borrower. He thought that the limit of exemption from taxation had been reached.

Senator Krum of Schoharie also opposed the bill. He said this was the first time that it had been considered necessary to throw a sop to capitalists to induce them to buy the State's bonds. Some of the bids received for these $4,000,000 bonds, the Controller told him, were less than par, but there is one bid for the whole $4,000,000 at a premium of 62-100 of a cent, but in it was a proviso that the bid should be void if the bonds were not exempt from taxation. This bidder knew that under the laws of the State these bonds were liable to taxation. What right had he to anticipate that these bonds should be exempt from taxation?

"I believe that behind this single bid there stands a syndicate, a trust, in whose interest this legislation is proposed. This bill is in the interest of the millionaire and against the great mass of the people," Senator Krum concluded.

Defense of the Plan.

Senator Cantor said he understood Senator Krum to be anxious to preserve the credit of the State, but if this bill did not pass the bonds would have to be sold below par, and this would not place the credit of the State in a very desirable light.

Senator Guy thought that Senator Krum was right in the general principle that it was wrong to exempt any property from taxation, but the State was about to issue $9,000,000 of bonds, and if they were exempted from taxation they would bring two-thirds of 1 per cent. more, which meant a saving of $60,000 to the people. If the bill did not pass the bonds would be bought up by Wall Street syndicates, sent out of the State, and escape taxation anyway. Thus the people would lose $60,000, which would be saved to them by the passage of this bill.

Senator Higgins said he agreed with Senator Krum in some of his objections, and regretted as much as anybody that a great proportion of personal property escaped taxation. This bill proposed to collect the tax in advance. If sold subject to taxation they would go outside of the State, and the taxpayers would lose what would be gained in the premium which could be obtained if exempted.

Senator Stranahan said he proposed to vote for this bill because he was convinced that it was in the interests of economy.

Senator Raines said that some of the bids received were conditional upon the exemption of the bonds from taxation, and others were made by persons who knew that under existing law they were not to escape taxation. This law placed all upon the same basis. He said that the National Government recently had sold some bonds, and a Wall Street syndicate had made the premium. This bill proposed that the State should make the premium.

Senator Krum said it was the principle he was contending for. This bill proposed to change the entire policy of the State, and he thought it a bad time in the State's history to inaugurate such a change.

Senator Ellsworth closed the debate, reviewing all the arguments presented and the circumstances which he said demanded the passage of the bill.

Bond Exemption Bill Passed.

A roll call was then ordered upon the passage of the bill. The roll call proceeded slowly, and occupied nearly an hour, nearly every Senator explaining his vote. The bill was finally passed, 26 to 11, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brush, (Rep.,) Burns, (Rep.,) Cantor, (Dem.,) Chahoon, (Rep.,) Coggeshall, (Rep.,) Ellsworth, (Rep.,) Ford, (Rep.,) Gallagher, (Dem.,) Grant, (Rep.,) Guy, (Dem.,) Harrison, (Rep.,) Higbie, (Rep.,) Higgins, (Rep.,) Humphrey, (Rep.,) Johnson, (Rep.,) Koehler, (Dem.,) Lexow, (Rep.,) Malby, (Rep.,) McCarren, (Dem.,) Page, (Rep.,) Parsons, (Rep.,) Raines, (Rep.,) Stranahan, (Rep.,) Tibbit, (Rep.,) Wieman, (Rep.,) Wray, (Rep.)—26.

Nays—Messrs. Ahearn, (Dem.,) Brackett, (Rep.,) Daley, (Rep.,) Featherson, (Dem.,) Foley, (Dem.,) Grady, (Dem.,) Krum, (Rep.,) Martin, (Dem.,) McNulty, (Dem.,) Munzinger, (Dem.,) Wilcox, (Rep.)—11.

The following bills also were passed:

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $10,950 for the payment of confidential clerks to Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second District, not including Kings County.

Senator Coggeshall—Changing the name of the New York Casualty Insurance Company.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TWO POLITICAL BILLS PASSED.

Measures for Reorganizing the Richmond County Police Board and Changing Westchester's Jury Commissioner.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—In the House to-day the bill appropriating $5,000 for the perfection of the disinfecting apparatus to be used by the Health Officer of the Port of New York in anticipation of the bubonic plague was passed, but later it was reconsidered and made a special order for Monday night. The annual appropriation bill was made a special order on second and third reading for to-morrow.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the passage of the Emmett bill providing for the appointment of a new Commissioner of Jurors for Westchester County by the County Judge and legislating the present Commissioner out of office.

Mr. Husted moved that the bill be recommitted, not to the Judiciary Committee, but to the Committee on Internal Affairs. He made this motion for two reasons. One was that the bill belonged properly in the Committee on Internal Affairs, because the Speaker had held that bills similar to the Emmett bill should go to that committee. The other reason was that the bill was a bad one and ought to be killed.

There was still another reason. He had tried unsuccessfully to get a hearing upon the measure. He understood that Mr. Scherer, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was retained in the recent Ward-Fairchild Congressional fight. Mr. Husted did not wish to insinuate that Mr. Scherer had allowed his opinion in that case to bear out the favorable report on the bill. The advocates of the bill were the same Westchester County persons who had not long ago retained Mr. Scherer, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Scherer Defends the Emmett Bill.

Mr. Scherer said ample opportunity for a hearing upon the bill had been given to those who wished to oppose it. Yesterday those who opposed the bill had come before the committee, but their argument was not sufficiently well based to prevent a favorable report upon the bill. As to his connection with the Ward-Fairchild case, there was absolutely nothing in the charge. That case had nothing to do with the Emmett bill regarding Westchester County juries. It was as reasonable for Mr. Husted to prefer such charges as it would be for him (Mr. Scherer) to say that a railroad man of great influence had exerted that influence in elevating Mr. Husted in the Assembly.

He did not intend, Mr. Husted said, to charge Mr. Scherer with anything. He had simply said that Mr. Scherer had been retained.

"Have you ever been retained, Mr. Husted?" interrupted Mr. Bondy.

At this Mr. Husted turned angrily to Mr. Bondy and declared that never had he accepted a retainer which would affect his action since he had been a member of the House, and he never would.

The motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Internal Affairs was lost. The favorable report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill was then adopted.

Richmond County Bill Passed.

When the Garby bill, providing for a new Police Commission in Richmond County, came up on third reading, Mr. Finn moved to recommit to the Revision Committee for correction in printing.

This was opposed by Mr. Nixon, and the motion to recommit was lost. The bill was then passed by a party vote.

Mr. Austin's bill, authorizing the construction by the United States of an electrical conductor subway in New York, was passed.

Mr. Mathewson's bill, providing for the paving of Jerome Avenue, in New York, was advanced to a third reading.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Board of Engineers' Examiners —New York City Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Guy—Increasing from $500,000 to $550,000 the appropriation for constructing the new Harlem River drawbridge in New York City.

Senator Stranahan—Authorizing the State Controller to settle with County Treasurers containing towns, villages, and cities bonded to construct railroads, and to pay to such Treasurers the sums collected and assessed against such railroads and State taxes within bonded towns.

Senator Koehler—Providing for the annexation of Long Island City and the towns of Flushing, Newton, Jamaica, and a part of the town of Hempstead in Queens County to the County of New York, as well as to the City of New York.

Senator Grady—Enabling Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan to take the examination for admission to the bar without passing the Regents' preliminary examination.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Horton—Providing for the attachment of automatic locking devices on passenger elevators, and for their inspection by State Factory Inspectors.

Mr. Knaup—Fixing at 2 cents during commission hours the rate of ferriage on the ferries from Broadway, Brooklyn, to Twenty-third Street, New York, Ferry, and from Broadway, Brooklyn, to Roosevelt Street, New York.

Mr. Parshall—Authorizing Brooklyn to issue bonds in the amount of $60,000 to build a public pier within the limits of the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Lambier—Prohibiting the sale or giving of tobacco in any of its forms to minors undergoing sentence in State prisons.

Mr. Austin—Amending the Theatrical License act of 1882 affecting New York City, so that licenses shall be revoked and annulled only by the Mayor of said city, and the proportionate amount of money paid for the unexpired term shall be refunded by the Controller to the person who paid the same.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Fixing the various pilotage fees for different grades of vessels entering the port of New York.

Mr. Bondy—Providing for the appointment of four additional Deputy State Factory Inspectors at a salary of $1,200 per annum, to inspect metal polishers, buffers, platers, and brass workers' manufacturing establishments in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Syracuse.

Mr. Eldridge—Appropriating $20,000 to enable the State Engineer and Surveyor and the State Superintendent of Public Works to complete the survey of the Upper Hudson Valley.

Mr. Gorham—Providing the transfer of funds raised by any unincorporated association for the erection of a soldiers and sailors' memorial to any incorporated association having the same object in view.

Mr. B. D. Brown—Exacting a license of $1,000 for the sale in this State of gloves made in the prisons of other States, either by sample or otherwise, and providing that samples shown must be branded.

Mr. Soper—Providing for the appointment of a State Examiner of Engineers at a salary of $3,000 per annum and six Deputy State Examiners at $1,800 per annum. None but those having had between five and ten years' practical experience as stationary engineers are to be selected. The seven appointees are to constitute the State Board of Examiners of Engineers, and are to hold office for ten years. The bill makes it unlawful for any person to serve as an engineer until he shall have procured a license certifying to his competency from the State Board.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the establishment of a public park at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Sedgwick Avenue, in New York City.

Mr. Kelsey—Providing that the rate of interest on bonds for reducing municipal indebtedness shall be 5 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Parshall—Authorizing the managers of the Brooklyn Disciplinary School to discharge to their guardians or parents boys who have been committed to them, or bind them out as apprentices, provided they consent, and providing further that the city may issue bonds up to $90,000 for the needs of the school.

Mr. Austin—Establishing a public drive and parkway as an extension of Riverside Drive, in New York City.

Mr. Hobbie—Amending the game law so as to confer the right of search by officers where it is suspected that game is concealed in violation of law.

Mr. Soper—Reducing the width of Avenue M, in the Thirty-second Ward, Brooklyn, from 80 to 50 feet in certain sections.

Mr. Dudley—Amending the law relative to barbers so that in Saratoga Springs and Niagara Falls shops may be kept open until 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sundays.

Mr. T. F. Myers—Authorizing the Board of Street Opening in New York City to direct the Corporation Counsel to open any street or avenue in New York City whenever in his judgment public convenience shall require the same to be done without the consent of the owners of the abutting property.

Mr. Austin—Increasing from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum the salaries of special deputy clerks connected with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York City.

Mr. Kelsey—Requiring the payment of the statutory fees by persons demanding a jury trial, for the attendance of persons summoned and also the payment of fees due Constables for notifying persons to be drawn as jurors.

Mr. Forrester—Requiring bidders on public contracts to make affidavit that they have a large enough plant in operation in the locality to manufacture the goods they contract for.

Mr. Adler—Making the punishment for breaking the Sabbath not more than $5 or two days' imprisonment for a first offense, and $10 or five days' imprisonment for the next.

Mr. Nixon—Authorizing the Adjutant General to inquire into the injuries received by James C. Hulle of the National Guard in 1877, and empowering him to grant Hulle a pension.

Mr. Horton—Establishing the State Board of Examiners in optometry to consist of four persons, who shall register all persons engaged in the practice throughout the State and grant certificates to the same.

LEXOW COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

A Full Hearing Regarding Trusts Is Promised.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator Lexow has been made Chairman of the Joint Committee of Seven to investigate trusts. Of his associates, Senator Parsons is most widely known. He is a strong adherent of the Platt machine and one of the lieutenants of Mr. Platt.

Mr. Bedell of Orange County, who heads the Assembly list, is one of the political lieutenants of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee's Executive Committee. Mr. Warren of Niagara is one of the lieutenants of Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, the Republican leader, and President pro tem. of the Senate. Mr. Mazet of New York represents the district now under the Republican leadership of George R. Bidwell, whom the organization has indorsed for Collector of the Port.

Mr. Gallagher, the Democratic Senator on the committee, has had experience as an investigator. He was the minority member of the Assembly committee which investigated Prison Superintendent Lathrop two years ago. Mr. Gallagher submitted a minority report, which was in part the basis of Gov. Morton's action in refusing to remove Gen. Lathrop.

Assemblyman Thomas J. Barry of New York, who is the Democratic member from the Assembly, has been here two years. He hails from Divver's old district. He attracted attention during his first terms because of the biography published in the unofficial red book. That book said of him: "His saloon is handsomely fitted up with finely carved and turned mahogany fixtures, with all the minor details in complete perfection, every modern improvement conducive to comfort and convenience being present. Three bartenders are required to look after the immense trade done, the place being quite a favorite resort for politicians, merchants, lawyers, and court attendants."

Senator Lexow gave out the following statement this afternoon:

"The Joint Committee of the Legislature, appointed to investigate trusts, for the purpose of recommending remedial legislation, has now organized to carry into effect the purposes of its appointment.

"It is obvious that the success of the investigation depends, to a great extent, upon the co-operation of the people. All are interested in a practical solution of the questions involved. It is the desire of the committee to establish at the outset a relation of mutual confidence between committee and people; and to that end the fullest and freest communication of facts, views, and proposed remedies is solicited. The opportunity is offered of meeting the serious problems confronting our economic system, and the committee is determined to leave nothing undone that will enable it to reach a just, fair, and equal conclusion. Where there is a wrong that should be righted, an evil that should be removed, or a remedy that should be applied in connection with this subject, the facts, conditions, and proposals should be laid before the committee in order that they may be considered in their bearing upon the question of the character of the legislation to be finally reported.

"All requests for hearings should be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee at Albany."

Legislative Notes.

—There will be a hearing on the bill providing for a uniform charter for cities of the third class Feb. 10 before the Assembly Cities Committee.

—The Assembly Excise and the Senate Public Health Committees will hold a joint hearing on all pure-beer bills before the Legislature on Wednesday at 3 P. M.

—Gov. Black yesterday signed Chapter 2 of the Laws of 1897. It is Assemblyman Cole's bill authorizing Perry, Wyoming County, to expend $10,000 for a new Town Hall.

—The Senate Cities Committee will to-day report favorably Senator Guy's bill authorizing New York City to expend $200,000 for the paving of Jerome Avenue, also his bill authorizing the New York City Public Administrator to use unclaimed interest moneys to meet irregularities of his bookkeeper.

—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-day report favorably Assemblyman Austin's bill providing that bidders for stocks and bonds of New York City must file a certified check with their bond of an amount not exceeding 2½ per cent. of their proposal, and Mr. Austin's bill providing for the erection of the Court House for the Appellate Division in New York City.

DEATH RATE OF THE STATE.

It Was One Thousand Less Last Year Than In 1895.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—According to the annual bulletin of the State Board of Health, issued to-day, there have been reported in the monthly bulletins during the year 120,683 deaths; this is 1,000 less than in 1895. Delayed returns, not recorded in the bulletin, increase the actual reported mortality to about 124,000, which makes the death rate for the year 19.00 per 1,000 population; that of 1895 was 19.00; of 1894, 18.75; of 1893, 19.30; of 1892, 20.78; of 1891, 21.43, and of 1890, 19.65. There was an average daily mortality of 340, against 336 in 1895, 324 in 1894, and 340 in 1893. In the maritime district there was the highest death rate, 21.50, against 21.20 in 1895; in the Hudson Valley district 19.00, against 18.70 in 1895; in the other sanitary districts from 13.00 to 16.35, or much the same as in 1895. The largest death rate was in July, 23.35, and the smallest in November, 14.75, as reported in the bulletin. The Summer death rate was 21.35; the Winter, 19.00; the Spring, 17.88; the Autumn, 15.75.

The infant mortality was the same as the average of years past, 34.5 per cent. of the deaths having occurred under the age of five years. In the Summer months, 41.1 per cent.; in the Spring and Fall, 30.5, and in the Winter, 29.6 per cent. of the deaths occurred in early life.

The zymotic mortality constituted 16 per cent. of the deaths of the year and caused 3 deaths per 1,000 population for the year. The percentages of several years past have been about 18 per cent. of the total deaths. Grippe was epidemic early in the year, and caused about 3,600 deaths. Typhoid fever caused 24.4 deaths per 100,000 population, the highest mortality being in the Hudson Valley and Southern tier districts, 37.5, and in the maritime district the lowest, 16.6 per 100,000 population. Diphtheria caused 71 deaths per 100,000 population, as compared with 78 in 1895, its highest mortality being in the maritime district, and the lowest in the west central. Scarlet fever caused the smallest mortality in ten years; measles the highest, having been excessive for two years. Diarrhoeal diseases caused nearly the average of the past ten years, about 9,000 deaths. Consumption caused the usual yearly mortality of a little over 13,000 deaths, and a little more than 10 per cent. of the total. From acute respiratory diseases, deducting deaths from grippe, there were 14,000 deaths.

Wants to Hypothecate His Body.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 28.—Oscar Werner of Baltimore has written to Dr. C. B. Stemen, Dean of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, offering to sell his body to the college to be used in furthering the cause of medical science. He says that he wants money to start in business while he still lives, and this is the reason he would like to sell his body now.

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For Infants and Children.

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GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

The Legislature Probably Will Give the Commission More Time After a Report Shall Have Been Made.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Greater New York charter is due to reach the Legislature next Monday night. Until yesterday the legislators expected it would be here promptly, but an informal request was then made for an extension of time. This came from the Greater New York Commission through Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. There have been reported statements to the effect that if the commission asked for more time its request would be granted, but when the request came yesterday it raised a question as to the possibility of legally doing this.

The time for the report is fixed by statute, and to extend this time would require another statute. There is not time to pass any law before Monday, owing to the three-day provision of the Constitution, unless the Governor certifies that there is immediate necessity. He might send a message to the Legislature with an extension bill, and if both houses passed it before Monday night's session ended all the law would be complied with.

The questions involved have been carefully considered. The relief for the commission will be in the form of a concurrent resolution, to be passed as soon as the report is made, referring the entire charter back to the commission. The concurrent resolution may be presented at to-morrow's session.

It is possible, and considered probable by some Senators, that the first draft of the charter will be submitted to-morrow, inasmuch as there is an understanding between the leaders here and the Commissioners that a charter bill prepared to meet the provisions of law will be sent back for revision, if the body that is framing it so desires.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

Commission Wants More Time from the State Legislature.

The Greater New York Commission at its meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon drew up a request to the Legislature for an extension of time until Feb. 20 in which to present the charter.

This was done after Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who had consulted with Senator Lexow and others in Albany, had made his report. The request will be in Albany this morning.

At the meeting of the commission which will be held to-day, Gen. Tracy will appoint two sub-committes, one of which will attend to the work that must be done in Albany after the charter is fairly presented, and the other will attend to the final editing of the charter before it is presented.

In the draft the sections are numbered from the beginning to the end of each chapter. It has been determined to have the section numbers run from the beginning to the end of the whole charter. This will require a great many corrections, there being so many sections that now refer to other sections by the old numbers.

Ex-Judge Dillon yesterday submitted his draft of the chapter on franchises. It has already been outlined. One change is that if the city takes possession of a railroad or other franchise after the twenty-five-year lease expires it cannot lease the road to the company that previously controlled it.

The pay of the firemen who will come into the greater city was adjusted on the same plan as the pay of the policemen.

Under the old law the term of Mayor Gleason of Long Island City does not expire until Jan. 1, 1899. "I don't know yet what they are going to do with me," said Mayor Gleason, as he walked out of the meeting yesterday.

Officers of Medical Society.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The State Medical Society to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Seneca D. Powell of New York; Vice President—Lucien Howe of Buffalo; Secretary—F. C. Curtis of Albany; Treasurer—Charles H. Porter of Albany; Legislative Committee—A. Walter Sniter of Herkimer, Evarts M. Morrell of Westchester County, and Willis G. McDonald of Albany; Delegates to the Ontario Medical Association—William R. Howard of Rochester, M. D. Mann of Buffalo, Roswell Park of Buffalo, Henry L. Elsmer of Syracuse, F. W. Limmer of Syracuse, and Seneca D. Powell of New York; to the Massachusetts Medical Society—H. T. Hart of Shrub Oak, C. M. Culver of Albany, Charles Mason of Peekskill, Peter R. Turbeck of Gloversville, and E. H. Howard of Rochester; to the Connecticut Medical Society—Daniel H. Cook, F. L. Classen, and T. K. Perry of Albany; to the Canadian Medical Association—D. S. Parkhill of Hornellsville, C. H. Rexford of Watertown, E. F. Brush of Mount Vernon, W. J. Herman of Rochester, Eugene Valsilke of Albany, W. B. Jones of Rochester, and Wendell C. Phillips.

To Protect Public Accounts.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—"The New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants" was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State, to cultivate and promote the science of public accounting and to maintain the standard of integrity, honor, and character and protect the interests of expert public accountants and of social intercourse among its members. The Directors are Henry Harney, S. Eugene Sargent of New York City; Francis Gottsberger of Brooklyn, Farquhar J. MacRae of Newdorp, Richmond County, and John Hourigan of Albany. The principal office of the society is to be in New York City.

An Alabama Negro Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 28.—News reached this city to-day of a lynching, in Bibb County, near Briarfield. A negro, name unknown, assaulted a young white girl named Battle. A posse went in pursuit of him, despite the bitter cold weather, and after a long search captured and brought him up for identification. On being identified, he was started toward the County Jail, but, as related, was "lost somewhere in the snow."

LYMAN ABBOTT'S SERMON.

He Says He Spoke of the Book of "Jonah" with the Greatest Reverence to the Holy Bible.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28.—Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is spending a few days at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, where he was seen to-day in regard to the resolutions adopted by the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers at their session in Brooklyn yesterday, and, in reply to questions, the Doctor said:

"In reference to the resolutions, I have no other means of knowing that they referred to my sermon than the fact that my Brooklyn sermons seem to have attracted both attention and criticism, and that the reporters say that the resolutions were aimed at these sermons. The resolution does not state the ground of the dissension of those who adopted it from the sermons criticised. That objection might be to the general treatment of the Bible as literature, and the popular expositions of the views of modern scholars respecting the authorship, contents, and significance of the various books. It might be to the special view expressed last Sunday night, that the Book of Jonah is a book of satirical fiction; or it might be to the supposed spirit or temper in that or other of these sermons.

"If these ministers supposed that the reports in some of the Monday morning papers were correct; that in this sermon I made fun of the Book of Jonah, or of the faith of those who believe it to be historical, or compared it to the 'Pickwick Papers,' they would be justified in their criticism. In fact, the reports in Monday morning's papers were not truthful, and the sermon was not received with frequent laughter. The ground for that statement is probably that, in telling the story of Jonah, the statement in almost exact Scriptural phraseology that Jonah composed a song in the belly of the great fish, caused a ripple of laughter, due neither to my words nor to my manner, but to the incongruity in the Scriptural narrative itself which I believe was intended by the sacred writer, and is an element in his satire.

"There are two views respecting the Book of Jonah. One that it is a history, the value of which depends upon its historical accuracy; the other that it is a satire leveled at the narrow-mindedness of certain religious teachers of Jewish people, and intended by the author to provoke a laugh at their expense, and at the same time to teach the wideness of God's mercy, which includes pagan as well as Jewish people. The latter is the view of such eminent Biblical scholars as Ewald and Driver. It is the view which I entertain, though I formally entertained the other. This view I presented Sunday night in a manner entirely reverential to the Bible, and entirely respectful to those who hold the other view. If the ministers of the Manhattan Association had been present Sunday night I do not believe that one of them would have objected to anything in the spirit and temper of the discourse, however much they might have differed from my conclusions respecting the proper interpretation of the book as a satire."

OUR JEWISH POPULATION.

Now Estimated at 500,000, of Which 140,000 Are in New York.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The fifth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society was concluded to-day. Officers were elected, some notable papers were read, and an adjournment taken. The place and time for the next annual meeting was referred to the Executive Council, with power to act.

The following officers were unanimously chosen: President—Oscar S. Straus; Vice Presidents—Menjes Cohen, the Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, and Dr. Herbert Adams; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Cyrus Adler; Recording Secretary—Dr. Herbert Friedenwald; Treasurer—Prof. Richard Gottheil; Members of the Executive Council—Dr. B. Felsenthal, Prof. Morris Jastow, the Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon Wolf, Dr. J. H. Hollander, Max J. Kohler, John Samuel, and Dr. David Philipson.

In the absence of the writers, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, the Recording Secretary, read the following papers: "A Modern Maccabean," by the Rev. Henry Cohen of Galveston; "Note on the Portraits of Jews Engraved by St. Menim," by Dr. Cyrus Adler, and "Notice of Joseph Mordecai, Founder and Proprietor from 1808 to 1818 of the Warrenton (N. C.) Female Seminary," by Mr. Gratz Mordecai of Philadelphia.

In an interesting paper by David Sulzberger of Philadelphia in regard to the growth of the Jewish population in the United States it was shown that in 1812 the total Jewish population of the United States was not over 3,000. Thirty years thereafter the number had grown to more than 50,000, of whom 13,000 were in New York City, 4,000 in Philadelphia, and 1,000 in Baltimore. Mr. Sulzberger estimates the present Jewish population of America at 500,000, of whom 140,000 are credited to New York.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Thomas King of Saugerties Charged with Killing Capt. Mulligan.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Thomas King, residing at Saugerties, was arrested to-day, charged with being implicated in the murder of Capt. Patrick Mulligan, which took place Nov. 20, 1896, in Saugerties. Frank Doherty, a tramp, was arrested about two weeks after the murder, and the detective and police officials one day tried to force a confession from him that he had killed Mulligan. That night the tramp cut his throat and died. It was settled soon after that he had nothing to do with the murder.

King, the man now under arrest, lives near the spot where the murdered man's body was found. It is believed he killed Mulligan to get the money he had displayed a few hours before in a saloon in Saugerties. This money was not found in Mulligan's pocket after the murder.

One thousand dollars reward will be paid to McCullough, the detective who made the arrest, if King is convicted of the murder.

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FISHERIES OF THE STATE

Annual Report of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commissioners Presented.

MANY FISH HATCHED LAST YEAR

Recommendations of the Commission Looking to the Preservation of Game for the Benefit of the People.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The annual report of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1896, was to-day submitted to the Legislature.

During the year the commission hatched and planted in public waters in the State 191,726,678 fish of various kinds, all the eggs having been taken from stock fish at the hatching station ponds, or secured from wild waters in the State. The fish were hatched and distributed at a total cost of 19.6 cents per 1,000.

Within the year the commission reared and planted 130,400 trout of eight and ten months of age, and 14,858 trout from twelve to eighteen months of age, or a total of 144,855 above the age of what are commonly called fingerlings. In addition to the fish hatched and distributed from the State hatcheries the United States Fish Commission contributed to the State 27,417,533 fish and eggs, the eggs being hatched at the State hatcheries, making a grand total of 219,144,211 fish of all kinds planted in State waters during the year.

The increase in the output of commercial fishes from the State hatcheries for 1896 was more than 34,000,000 over that of 1895. For the first time a systematic attempt was made to cultivate the Labrador whitefish, one of the most delicious of the whitefishes, and 250,000 eggs were taken at a temporary station at Canandaigua Lake and hatched at Caledonia.

Since the close of the fiscal year, further operations have been conducted at Canandaigua Lake on a greater scale and 13,160,000 whitefish were hatched at Caledonia from eggs taken in this lake, showing the possibilities of this branch of fish culture, should a perfectly appointed hatching station be erected.

The commission asks for power to close waters for a term of years, not exceeding five, when, in the judgment of the Commissioners, it is necessary to close streams for nursery purposes or to establish or re-establish fish in such waters.

The Salmon Fisheries.

Speaking of salmon, the Commissioner says:

"Since the year 1882, plants of Atlantic salmon fry and yearlings have been made in the waters of the Upper Hudson River annually, until the total plantings amount to about 3,500,000, and the Government has furnished 100,000 eggs to be hatched and planted the coming Spring. Dams and falls in the river have prevented the salmon on their return from the sea ascending to their natural spawning grounds, where they were planted as baby fish, and they have been obliged to seek clear water and gravel beds wherever they could be found together for spawning purposes. Where these spawning grounds were situated was not determined until last Autumn, when it was found by this commission that salmon were running up Livingston Creek on the left branch of the Hudson, below Linlithgo Station, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, where they found clear, cold water and gravel bottom in what was once a famous trout stream. It is the intention of the commission to visit this stream when the spawning season of the salmon again comes around, and capture the fish on their spawning beds, now plainly to be seen, and take the eggs for the purpose of hatching and planting the younger fish higher up the main river."

The commission recommends a shorter close season for black bass if the fish is to be saved from practical extermination in State waters. Other recommendations are as follows:

"The Legislature has already passed a law limiting the catch of black bass to be taken by one person in one day, and we would recommend that a similar law be passed to regulate the number of pounds of trout to be taken in one day by one person so that not to exceed ten pounds of brook trout, nor twenty pounds of lake trout may be taken or possessed by one person in one day.

"Section 249 of the game law should be repealed, as it puts a premium upon crime in sister States that have non-export game laws, as most of them have, and is a menace to the game in our own State, and makes it difficult to convict game law violators who kill our game out of season. This section permits the sale of game at any season of the year, if it can be proved that the game 'was shipped from a point at least 300 miles distant from the State of New York.' All that is necessary to traffic is to violate the laws in other States, for the close season of all the States is practically the same, and once the game is within our borders it can be sold openly for twelve months in the year. Not only is the State in the position of a receiver of stolen goods, but the law operates against our own game. Courtesy and justice to other States, and the difficulty of protecting our own game with this law in force, demond its repeal, and we earnestly recommend that it be stricken from the statutes.

Net Fishing in the Mile Limit.

"Net fishing within the mile limit should be absolutely prohibited throughout Lake Ontario. Chaumont Bay and the adjoining bays at the head of the St. Lawrence River are natural spawning grounds for black bass and other fishes, and act as feeders to and nurseries for the St. Lawrence River, and we know of nothing that would do more to improve the fishing of the St. Lawrence than to protect these waters a mile from the mainland.

"We also recommend that the open season for deer shall not exceed forty-five days, and that hounding and jacking be prohibited. Although the hounding season was shortened one half last year, there were probably as many deer killed as during the year before, and we believe the only way to preserve the deer is to prohibit hounding entirely, at least for a term of years. We further recommend that the woodcock and grouse season shall not open until Sept. 1, and that it shall close not later than Nov. 30.

"We recommend that a separate section be provided for squirrels, and that the season for hunting shall begin Sept. 1 and close Dec. 1.

"We recommend that fishing for lake trout and black bass from steam crafts be prohibited in Lake George.

"We again urge the passage of a law to open the Hudson to the upward passage of the shad unimpeded by nets from Friday night until Monday morning."

For a State Reservoir.

In referring to its efforts to establish a State reservoir upon and along the St. Lawrence River, the commission says:

"The Canadian Government, under a mutual understanding that this State would reciprocate, has already set aside twenty-five of its islands for unrestricted use of boating and picnic parties of both countries. It is quite generally understood by our Canadian friends that our people will provide for similar use of several islands or pieces of land along the shore of the St. Lawrence River, and it is also understood by the people of that locality that if our State does not provide such public places, then the right to use the Canadian islands by our people will be withdrawn.

"Should the Canadian Government take this action, the natural result will be that many fishermen and Summer visitors to that resort will go across the National line and stop at Canadian hotels, and be obliged to employ foreign oarsmen. This would mean that the hotel business at that great resort would be seriously injured and our oarsmen driven to Canada. Our people, not from this State only, but from many other States, that are now spending their money in our midst, would spend it in a foreign country.

"Uniform fish laws for this locality have already been enacted by Canada and the State of New York, which, as stated in our opening, should be provided for public use.

"In view of all the circumstances, it is our opinion that places for public use should be provided by the State. This can only be done by an appropriation being made to purchase islands and places along the shores. The State should appropriate a sum sufficient to acquire several islands or points that will provide places for the free use of the people who visit this great health resort."

The total shortage on all the accounts of the late Secretary Doyle of the commission was $19,225, and the total amount collected by the commission in the final settlement of these shortages was $14,245.

33d ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—

Brooklyn Life

Insurance Company of New York.

January 1, 1897.

ASSETS.

By Bonds and Mortgages (secured by properties nearly double in value)	$392,795 00
" City and other First M'ge Bonds.	415,842 50
" Loans on Call	9,000 00
" Real Estate, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn	601,575 00
" Cash in Trust Co., Banks and Office	56,586 62
" Loans on Company's own Policies.	151,819 28
" Interest Accrued but not due	11,447 93
" Deferred and Unpaid Premiums, less actual full cost of collecting.	27,900 08
" Agents' Balances	1,627 07
Total	$1,668,593 43

LIABILITIES.

To Reserve (by new standard of N. Y.)	$1,499,103 00
Liabilities on Lapsed Policies, etc.	11,949 10
" Surplus by new standard (4 per cent.)	157,541 33
Total	$1,668,593 43
To surplus by former (4½ per cent.) standard	$240,000 00

NO LIABILITY OUTSTANDING FOR DEATH LOSSES OR ENDOWMENT CLAIMS.

Certificate of the Auditing and Finance Committee Attached to the Annual Report.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1897.

We, the undersigned members of the Auditing Committee of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, hereby certify that, at the annual meeting held this day, we examined the deeds of the properties owned by the said Company, in fee, the bonds owned secured by mortgages of real estate, the city and other bonds, and the certificates of deposit with banks, as submitted by the President, and we find them as stated in detail in schedules A, B, C, and D.

FELIX CAMPBELL, CHARLES T. BARNEY,
WM. H. WALLACE, H. J. LAMARCHE,
D. BIRDSALL, BRITON RICHARDSON.

We, the members of the Finance Committee, have been present with the Auditing Committee, at the annual meeting, and concur in the above certificate.

MICHAEL CHAUNCEY, FELIX CAMPBELL,
BRIT

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR THE ROADS CARRYING SOFT COAL.

The Ohio Coal Traffic Association's Plan for a Fair Basis of Traffic Distribution — Important Meeting Here.

News from Columbus, Ohio, yesterday was that the members of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association had agreed to agree on a fair basis of distribution of traffic. In this city the way was paved to a new soft coal agreement at a meeting of representatives of Eastern soft coal lines, at 143 Liberty Street. Attending this meeting were Chauncey M. Depew, J. S. Harris, E. P. Wilbur, Samuel Sloan, M. E. Ingalls, A. G. Yates, Frank Thompson, and O. G. Murray. Representatives of smaller companies were present. All points at issue were discussed, and steps were taken to bring the interests involved out of demoralization and uncertainty.

Reports from the Cleveland meeting point at least to a decision to agree on and adhere to an arrangement to divide the coal traffic. Seven roads were represented at the conference—the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad, the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway, the Pennsylvania Company, the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

It was voted to abrogate all contracts for deliveries under tariff rates and the association will settle for resulting damages. A committee was appointed to apportion traffic on the basis of a yearly agreement. So far Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking is allotted 12 per cent.; Hocking Valley, 28 per cent., and Baltimore and Ohio, 10 per cent. The committee will meet in this city Feb. 1, and a final agreement will be then ratified.

OVER THE NEW VIADUCT.

New York Central Trains to Begin Running There Feb. 7.

General Manager John M. Toucey of the New York Central Railroad said yesterday that unless some unforeseen circumstances arose trains would begin running regularly over the new elevated structure in Park Avenue Sunday, Feb. 7. The great steel viaduct is entirely completed, and work trains have been traversing it daily for the past two months, so that it has been tested both as to stability and smoothness.

A few days ago more than 200 members of the American Society of Civil Engineers were carried over the new structure on their return from a trip to Croton dam. The entire party was grouped on the big four-track drawbridge, which was opened and closed in order that they might examine its mechanism. The engineers inspected the work with much interest, and manifested surprise at the ease with which so large a bridge was moved. Although this is one of the largest railroad drawbridges in the world, its balance is said to be as delicate as a pair of two-pound scales.

Men are now engaged constructing the elevated platforms for the new station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. This will be the only station of its kind on the line of the road. The station proper will line under the roadbed, and the two platforms will run along, at a slight elevation, between the first and second, and between the third and fourth tracks. Each platform will be of asphalt, supported by a steel frame. After the completion of this station and the beginning of regular service over the new roadbed, the heavy timber superstructure will be gradually removed and the open way underneath the viaduct will be filled in and paved. Commissioners Buckley, Stoddard, and Harvier, representing the city, will have charge of this work.

Santa Fe Big Deal Ratified.

At the meeting yesterday of the holders of 4 per cent. guaranteed trust bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, by a vote of $16,271,000 out of $18,330,330 deposited 4 per cent. guaranteed trust gold bonds, the arrangement to sell $16,000,000 6 per cent. first mortgage Western Division bonds to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company was ratified. For these bonds will be received $17,600,000 in Santa Fé securities, viz.: $8,400,000 new 4 per cent. bonds, and $9,200,000 preferred stock.

William Strauss of counsel for the Atlantic and Pacific Income Bondholders' Committee filed a protest against any interpretation of approval of the deal by such bondholders, because they did not formally object to it.

The Santa Fé will continue the foreclosure proceedings against the Atlantic and Pacific through the State Trust Company, Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell. Any protest of junior securities, to be effective, must be made against the foreclosure, and not against the sale of the bonds.

Arrested for Discrimination.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 28.—L. S. Thorn, Third Vice President and General Manager of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and E. L. Sargent, General Freight Agent of the same system, started from here last night for New Orleans in company with a Deputy United States Marshal from that city who had served court papers on them. Thorn and Sargent were indicted last week in the Federal Court, New Orleans, charged with violation of the inter-State commerce law, by discriminating in rates on cotton from Texas points to New Orleans. In case of conviction, a penalty of two years' imprisonment or $5,000 fine, or both, are liable to be imposed.

Suit Against Bondsmen.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Suit was brought by Attorney General Mounnett on behalf of the State to-day, against the bondsmen of the Columbus and Athens Railway Company, to enforce their liability on a bond for $100,000, to insure the State that the company would build the railroad within two years from the date of the lease, May 18, 1894. No part of the road has yet been built.

Santa Fe Earnings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The net earnings of the Santa Fé Railway system for December were $850,713, an increase of $35,905 compared with the same month of 1895. For the six months ended Dec. 1, the net earnings show an increase of $1,441,083 compared with the same period of 1895.

No Foundation for the Reports.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 28.—The reports sent from this city Tuesday night of a Vanderbilt project to build a railroad from Salt Lake City to this city, and also foreshadowing steamship connections, are without foundation.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The State Land Board has received an application from the proposed New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company for a grant of land for a tunnel under the East River between the two cities for railroad purposes.

—The stockholders of the Little Miami Railroad Company have elected as Directors, Class of 1899, James N. Gamble, William Worthington, A. S. Frazier, and J. T. Brooks. President Frank L. Jones and the other officers are continued.

—Rulings by the Joint Traffic Association are: One full first-class fare for the round trip for the Niagara Falls ice bridge excursion, Jan. 30, and Washington's Birthday excursion, and that holders of through tickets have a ten-day stop-over privilege at Washington.

—Gov. Mount of Indiana has signed the bill directing the Vandalia Railway Company to make an accounting as to $1,000,000 said to be due to the State School Fund under the old charter. The Attorney General will at once call upon the railroad company for a statement.

—Following the plan to have all the lines operated in the Philadelphia and Reading system under one management, officers of the Perkiomen Railroad Company have been replaced by Reading officials. This will be done in a few days with the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York and the Stony Creek Railroad companies.

—The South Vandalia and State Line Railroad Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday to operate a steam road, four miles long, from South Vandalia to a point in the valley of Chipmunk Run, Chautauqua County. Capital, $40,000. Directors—Charles P. Collins, J. R. Leonard, J. H. Evans, J. D. Downing, W. M. Kincaid, W. E. Burdick, Wilson R. Page, W. A. Hardison, and Frederick L. Eaton.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as attorney-in-fact of the stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, has received instructions to vote at Mobile for the following Directors for 1897: J. C. Clarke, T. E. Devons, J. H. Fay, J. S. Rogers, H. B. Plant, J. H. Masson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., C. C. Cuyler, C. Sidney Shepard, F. D. Tappen, E. L. Russell, A. H. Stevens, and W. Butler Duncan.

—Baltimore holders of the 4½ per cent. bonds of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad are forming an organization to secure adjustment claims against the Central Ohio Railroad Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The issue of bonds amounts to $2,000,000. Interest has been in default since July 1, 1896. Philadelphia holders of the bonds may cooperate.

GEORGE PHILLIPS CHAMPION.

Won Easily in the Figure Skating Competitions at the St. Nicholas Rink Last Night.

George D. Phillips of the New York Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club won the amateur figure-skating championship last night at the St. Nicholas Rink. After the nineteenth figure had been skated his score was 127. Arthur J. Keane was second, with 116 points, and I. Michalson of Montreal third, with 114. There were two more figures on the programme to be skated, and, as it was late, the judges wanted to stop the competition. Michalson, however, objected, and insisted on the programme being finished, although there was no possibility of the result being changed.

On the first night of the competition Michalson made a rather favorable impression, but last night he criticised the judges and their methods, and in spite of the fact that Louis Rubenstein of the Montreal Athletic Association was a judge, declared he had been robbed of the championship.

George Phillips has won the figure championship now six times, and the speed championship about fifteen times.

The figures skated yesterday were: 9—Cross roll backward in field and eights, single and double circle. 10—Change of edge roll forward, beginning on either outside or inside edge. 11—Change of edge roll backward, beginning on either outside or inside edge. 12—Spread eagle on inside and outside edges. 13—Curved angles—threes, single, double, chain, and flying beginning on inside or outside edge. 14—Curved angles—rocking turns from outside edge to outside edge, or inside edge to inside edge, forward and backward. 15—Curved angles—crosscuts or anvils. 16—Grapevines, including Philadelphia "twist." 17—Toe and heel movements embracing pivot circling, toe spins (pirouettes) and movements on both toes. 18—Single and double flatfoot spins, crossfoot and two foot whirls. 19—(a) Serpentines on one foot and on both feet; (b) change of edge, single and double.

The points scored in each figure are shown in the following table:

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Phillips	7	8	8	8	6	4	3	3	4	4	4	
Keane	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	2	2	
Michalson	6	6	3	7	7	6	1	2	3	3	3	
Vinson	4	3	2	5	3	3	5	2	1	0	1	
Good	5	1	3	0	3	2	2	Out.				
Doughty	2	2	1	7	3	1	1	Out.				
Biessbarth	1	5	5	0	4	6	Out.					
Servatius	3	4	4	Out.								
Edwards	Out.											

Hirsch Yields to Conover.

The diamond medal prize in the 80-yard dash at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lexington Avenue, was awarded last evening to W. A. Conover of Red Bank, N. J. The contest had narrowed to Conover and Julius Hirsch of the Pastime Athletic Club, and Hirsch, who had been twice beaten by Conover in the preliminaries, defaulted.

EXHIBITION OF SEWING.

A Bill to Permit Displays to Enter Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A joint resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, admitting free of duty needlework and similar articles imported by the New York Association of Sewing Schools for exhibition purposes for the forthcoming exhibition of sewing at the American Art Galleries, in New York City.

Secretary Olney, on behalf of the promoters of the movement, has asked the United States diplomatic and Consular representatives for collections of illustrative sewing done by children in the public schools of Europe, and exhibits from England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Sweden have already been promised.

WHY HE IS CALLED COLONEL.

Mayor Strong Led a Ball, Taking a Military Man's Place.

Mayor Strong has at last explained how it was that he came to be called Colonel. He was joking with some of the members of the Armory Board yesterday when he told his secret.

Fifty years ago in Cincinnati he was interested in getting up a ball in celebration of Washington's Birthday. The grand march was to have been led by Col. McIlvane, then well known in that city. The Colonel was going to wear a suit of regimentals that had been worn by his ancestor in the war of 1812.

Just before the ball, however, Col. McIlvane was taken sick, and then it was decided that young Mr. Strong must wear the uniform and lead the ball.

"Well," said the Mayor yesterday "the trousers did not fit me very well, but I spent 10 shillings, a large sum in those days, to have them enlarged. I wore the uniform and I led the ball, and they have been calling me Colonel from that day to this."

ROBBED A HOTEL SAFE.

Two Boarders at an East Broadway Hotel Steal Money and Jewels.

Frank Wilson, said by the police to be a thief from the West; Michael Nolan of 12 Monroe Street, and his wife, Bessie, who is sometimes known as Bessie Sullivan, or Big Bess, were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, accused of robbing the safe of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at 15 East Broadway, of jewelry valued at $1,500 and $200 in cash. With the exception of a watch, which Nolan said he had left with a saloon keeper as security for $5 he borrowed, and a pair of earrings still missing, all the stolen property was found on the prisoners when they were arrested.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel is managed, since the death of her husband, by Mrs. Cecilia May. On Tuesday night she locked her property in the safe. Next morning the safe was still locked, but the jewelry and money were gone. She reported her loss to the police, telling them she suspected Wilson and Nolan, who had been living at the hotel three weeks, and had left the day after the robbery.

Detectives Weir, Grabe, and Lawler of the Central Office found Wilson in Park Row and arrested him. They found a wax impression of the keyhole of Mrs. May's safe in his pocket and some of the missing jewelry. He told them where to find Nolan. When Nolan was searched more of the stolen property was found, and he said his wife, Bessie Sullivan, had the remainder. The detectives found her at the Monroe Street house and recovered all the money and the missing jewelry except one gold watch and a pair of earrings. At an address Nolan gave them on the Bowery the detectives got the watch, but they were unable to find the man to whom the earrings had been intrusted for sale.

The prisoners refused to plead, and Magistrate Simms remanded them until to-day in the care of the police.

CHANGES FOR GOLF MEN

DEFINITE DEFINITION FIXED FOR AN AMATEUR.

Uniform Scratch Score for Use of the Clubs—Limit on the Entries in the Amateur and Open Championships.

Several important matters which will have a direct effect on the coming golf season were discussed at the Executive Committee meeting of the United States Golf Association Wednesday afternoon at the office of the President, Theodore A. Havemeyer. Those present were Mr. Havemeyer, Secretary Henry O. Tallmadge, and Treasurer Samuel L. Parrish.

The important changes, which it will be necessary for golfers to understand thoroughly, are, fixing a definite definition for an amateur golfer, a few alterations being made from the definition as formulated last November; making a uniform scratch score for the use of clubs in the association, and limiting the entries in the amateur and open championships. This last is probably the most important, as it will compel a golfer to play within a handicap of six of the scratch score as adopted, and will eliminate from the championship field practically all but able players.

The section defining an amateur golfer, which now becomes a part of the constitution, is:

An amateur golfer shall be a golfer who has never received a money consideration for playing in a match or for giving lessons in or examples of his skill in the game, or laid out or taken charge of golf links for hire; who has never contended for a money prize in an open competition; who has never carried clubs for hire after attaining the age of fifteen years; who has never personally made golf clubs, balls, or any other article connected with the game for sale, and who, on and after Jan. 1, 1897, has never, within the jurisdiction of this association, played a match game against a professional for a money bet or stake, or played in a club competition for a money prize or sweepstakes.

The other two changes, which are now embodied in the by-laws, are:

Clubs belonging to this association shall handicap their members on the following basis of scratch distances from tee to hole: Under 165 yards, 3 strokes; 165 and under 310, 4 strokes; 310 and under 450, 5 strokes; 450 and over, 6 strokes.

Members of clubs belonging to this association desiring to qualify as competitors in the amateur or open championship contest must have the Secretary of the club from which they enter certify that their handicap, if any, is not more than 6 strokes from scratch for eighteen holes.

Eighteen new golf clubs were elected to allied membership, and one resigned, the Illinois Golf Club of Chicago, as the Secretary of this club announced that it had disbanded. The eighteen new ones are:

Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, Lakewood, N. J.; Concord Golf Club, Concord, Mass.; Norwood Field Club, Norwood Park, Long Branch, N. J.; Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass.; Richmond Hill Golf Club, Richmond Hill, L. I.; Country Club of Buffalo, N. Y.; Oakdale Golf Club, Bayside, L. I.; Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass.; Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J.; Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn.; Saratoga Golf Club, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Orford Golf Club, South Manchester, Conn.; Maidstone Golf Club, East Hampton, L. I.; Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, Bedford, L. I.; St. Regis Golf Club, Paul Smith's, Franklin County, N. Y.; Belmont Golf Association, Philadelphia, Penn.; Riverside Golf Club, Riverside, Ill.; Vesper Country Club, Lowell, Mass. This gives a total membership of seventy-four clubs in the United States Golf Association.

The application of the Knollwood Country Club of Elmsford, Westchester County, to change its membership from allied to associate, was laid over for definite action until a future meeting of the Executive Committee. This club is the strongest applicant in the East for the annual championship meeting, but as only associate clubs are eligible for the championships, it may on this account be impossible to grant it to Knollwood at the annual meeting, Feb. 17, when the subject will come up for settlement. In that case the prospects of the Chicago Golf Club would be materially enhanced. Another Executive Committee meeting would not be held until after the annual meeting, but possibly in this case a special one may be called.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Two Thousand Persons at the Track in Spite of the Cold.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28.—In spite of the cold the attendance at the races to-day was about 2,000. Four favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Waldine, 93 pounds, (Songer,) 5 to 1, won by two lengths; Linnette, 110, (C. Reiff,) even, second by twelve lengths; Dave Pulsifer, 115, (Turbiville,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48¼. Henry Owsley, A. B. C., Gunwad, Little Tom, Earl Montrose, and Prig also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; four furlongs. Percy F., 103 pounds, (Hirsch,) 8 to 5, won by a neck; Lillian Russell, 100, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Floss, 100, (Dorsey,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:53. Van Antwerp, French Ford, Kaiserin, C. F. Todd, and Col. Bowles also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Lizette, 116 pounds, (Hart,) 4 to 5, won by three lengths; Amber Clints, 103, (Warren,) 5 to 1, second by a head; Sir John, 111, (Ham,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. Jamboree, Miss Rowett, Rouble, and May Ashley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bob Clampett, 102 pounds, (Morse,) 4 to 5, won by three lengths; Renaud, 94, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, second by four lengths; Bust Up, 102, (Combs,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Partner, Hardenberg, Partisan, Altadena, Cinder Sal, and Tancred also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Annie Teuton, 102, (Morse,) 5 to 2, won by ten lengths; Oldham, 104, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 1, second by a head; Mauritius, 102, (Warren,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19½. Martin, Har B, Pop Dixon, Brown Berry, Benefit, Glimmering, You O Me, and Little Music also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

INGLESIDE, Jan. 28.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three furlongs, two-year-olds. Queen Mab, 104 pounds, (McHugh,) 9 to 5, coupled with Siva, won by a head; Free Lady, 103, (H. Martin,) 7 to 1, second; Siva, 112, (Doggett,) third. Time—0:36½. Flacon, Sir William, Kummel, Daisy, Rosa, and Moringa also ran.

SECOND RACE. — One mile; selling. Schaltz, 109 pounds, (H. Martin,) 15 to 1, won by a length; Jack Martin, 94, (Stevens,) 80 to 1, second; San Marco, 106, (Hennessy,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:45½. Jack Richelieu, Two Cheers, Braw Scott, Cissie B., Hazard, and Palmerston also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth; purse. Argentina, 98 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 1, won by a nose; Bright Phoebus, 107, (Hennessy,) 7 to 5, second; Ostler Joe, 108, (H. Brown,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:57½. Ben Amela also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Ransom, 102 pounds, (Jones,) 5 to 2, won by two lengths; Mike Rice, 95, (Slaughter,) 7 to 1, second; Marvel, 110, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:17¾. Banjo, Allehabad, and Soolein also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Kowalsky, 99 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, won by two lengths; Caliente, 115, (Jones,) 7 to 5, second; Sport McAllister, 110, (Doggett,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:16½. Pat Murphy, Boreas, and Sugar Foot also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Suisun, 95 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 3 to 10, won by a length; Salm, 105, (Burlingame,) 10 to 1, second; Insallatrix, 96, (J. Ward,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:34½. Cogent, Jane, Andrews, Rebekah, Moreno, and Emilia S. also ran.

To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney, and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

THE LEADING BANKERS SMOKE

The New Light Little Cigars

The Epicures Choice of All,

(A distinctive smoke.)

Fully satisfying and amply appeasing the desire of the epicure, these Little Cigars are popular with the bankers whose refined taste could not be satisfied except by a superior article.

10 FOR 10c. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NATIONAL GUARD ATHLETES.

Representatives of Regiments in the First and Second Brigades Form an Organization of Their Own.

The National Guardsmen of the First and Second Brigades decided last night to organize an athletic association. For several years there has been talk about the young men in the various regiments managing their own athletic competitions, and the feeling has been largely in favor of such an association. The old question of the Amateur Athletic Union, however, has always popped up, and athletes in several regiments have wished to compete in the Amateur Athletic Union games, and, therefore, opposed any plan that might put them under the ban of that organization.

Recently the soldier athletes have been going over the subject, and as a result the following were sent to the meeting at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night: Lieut. Jacoby, Eighth Regiment; Capt. W. G. Schuyler, Seventh Regiment; Major A. P. Montant, First Brigade Staff; H. O. Baldwin, Second Signal Corps; Lieut. Haviland, Seventeenth Separate Company; Major Joppa, Ninth Regiment; Lieut. Tuttle, Troop C; Commander Miller of the Naval Reserves; Capt. Seiter, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment; Major Thurston, Twenty-second Regiment; Capt. Wingate, Twenty-third Regiment; Lieut. Devlin, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Lieut. McLeod, Seventy-first Regiment.

The representatives of the various regiments reported that the men were in favor of the association. Capt. Walter G. Schuyler was chosen President of the new association, and Commander Miller of the Naval Reserves, Lieut. Col. Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Major A. P. Montant of the First Brigade, Vice Presidents. Major N. B. Thurston of the Twenty-second was made Secretary. The name of the new association was not selected, but left to a committee to be appointed by the President, who will also prepare a constitution and by-laws.

The question of alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union was not discussed at any length. The representatives of the various regiments were of the opinion that they did not need any help. They said they did not desire to antagonize any organization.

BICYCLE DEALERS TO UNITE.

A Meeting in Chicago to Form a National Organization.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Retail bicycle dealers, who are in the city for the cycle show, met this afternoon to discuss the proposed consolidation of the various Cycle Boards of Trade into a National organization, to be known as the National Board of Trade of Retail Dealers. The object is to keep up prices, regulate the excessive allowance for second-hand bicycles, wage warfare on the manufacturers who supply the department stores with wheels that can be sold for a song, and to make an emphatic protest against the manufacture of bicycles by convict labor.

It is the intention of the organization to work in harmony with the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, and it will to a certain extent be affiliated with that body. Speeches were made by A. Kennedy Childs of Hartford, the organizer of the Manufacturers' Board; Henry Crowther, Pittsburg; Frank Schuman, Memphis; George E. Hannan, Denver, and others.

The manufacturers and dealers in attendance at the cycle show have raised $3,000 for relief of the poor of Chicago.

YACHTSMEN HAVE A DINNER.

Riverside Club Members and Their Guests at the Entertainment.

The Riverside Yacht Club gave its fifth annual banquet last night at the Arena, West Thirty-first Street.

Over sixty sat down to dinner, including Commodore Charles E. Diefenthaler, Vice Commodore George G. Tyson, Rear Commodore William A. Hamilton, Secretary John G. Porter, Treasurer Joseph E. Peck, Measurer E. F. Lockwood, Charles F. Buxton, E. D. Hurlbut, A. M. Brush, and William H. Fisher.

The Commodore presided, and W. J. L. Davids was toastmaster. J. F. Lovejoy responded to the toast "Yacht Racing," H. W. Tyler to "Cruising," Magistrate Charles E. Simms to "Armchair Yachtsmen," and George Drakley to "The Ladies."

During the evening the company was entertained by J. W. Myers, the baritone soloist, and Harry Peckham, the reciter, who gave his travesty on cruising entitled "The Cruise of the Tin Kettle."

Silver Cup for Poodles.

The Meadowmere Kennels of Southampton, L. I., which are owned by H. G. Trevor, has offered three special prizes for the coming Westminster Kennel Club show, opening in the Madison Square Garden Feb. 22. These prizes are in addition to the regular class prizes for poodle dogs, and are open only for competition to the members of the Poodle Club of America. They are a silver cup for the best poodle bred by Chapion Milo or Challenge Emperor; a silver cup for the best poodle purchased from the Meadowmere Kennels not entered for the previous prize, and a silver cup for the best poodle never before exhibited. The Poodle Club will be represented by two of the New York members at the coming dog show in Boston, beginning next Tuesday, under the auspices of the New England Kennel Club. H. G. Trevor will send four dogs, his well-known Chloe and Emperor being among them, and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor has entered her fine poodle Loris.

The Nevada Glove-Fight Bill.

CARSON, Nevada, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day passed the bill licensing glove contests by a vote of 9 to 6. The bill passed the Assembly Monday. The general opinion is that the Governor will sign the bill.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 28.—Dan Stuart announced this evening that Corbett and Fitzsimmons would fight in Nevada March 17.

Contractors and Union Wages.

At the request of Thomas G. Fennell, counsel to the New York branch of the Amalgamated Blue Stone Cutters of America, Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Court, Wednesday, issued summonses for ten city contractors, who are suspected of violating the law, which provides they shall pay union wages to their workmen. Only four of the summonses were answered yesterday, and with the consent of counsel, the hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

Evangelist Sankey Going West.

The condition of the health of Mrs. Ira D. Sankey, wife of the evangelist, will compel Mr. Sankey to start on a Western trip with her Monday. He will attend the service in Carnegie Hall Sunday. Mr. Sankey and Mr. Moody are now engaged in revival work in Boston. The Rev. Dr. Meyer of London, who will come to this city Feb. 8, will close the Moody meetings in Boston first. They are to be continued there next week. Mr. Sankey's place will be filled by J. H. Burke of Chicago. On his way West Mr. Sankey will stop at several cities and hold services. Mexico will be visited also. The evangelist will return to this city in three months if the health of his wife permits.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—ELIZABETH DENNIS, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM E. LANCHANTIN and Carriebell Lanchantin, his wife; The Windsor Red Stone Company, John Brown, and Mathias Gerst, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, Sept. 23rd, 1896.

WM. B. McNIECE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 146 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To John Brown, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.

WILLIAM B. McNIECE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, No. 146 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. d18-1awTuF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate assigned by BROWN & JANES, a corporation, to Charles H. Ross, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the eighth day of March, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles H. Ross, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of said court, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of January, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City. ja15-1aw6wF

REINHARDT, HANS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hans Reinhardt, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, Otto H. Droege, who has been duly appointed asignee of said Hans Reinhardt for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1897.—Dated N. York, the 22d day of December, 1896.

d25-1aw6wF. OTTO H. DROEGE, Assignee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MAURICE MAYER, plaintiff, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block sixty-five (65) feet; thence northwardly again parallel with the First Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly side of Ninety-eighth Street sixty-five (65) feet to the point or place of beginning. The premises above described lie in Section 6, in Block No. 1,669, on the land map of the City of New York. Together with the right and privilege of maintaining the beams of the building erected upon the premises hereby conveyed, as now inserted in the westerly wall of the building erected upon the lot immediately adjoining the premises hereby conveyed upon the east, and together also with all boilers, engines, pumps, elevators, shaftings, steam radiators, fittings, and fixtures now contained in said building.—Dated this 5th day of January, 1897. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 5th, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 25, 1897.

DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

SEYMOUR & HOPKINS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mills Building, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

MOTT AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—William P. Douglas, as executor under the last will and testament of John Grenville Kane, deceased, plaintiff, against Thomas W. Conkling, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of October, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the tenth day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Macomb Avenue (now known as Mott Avenue) as laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, entitled "Map of the Village of Mott Haven, Manor of Morrisania, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York," distant two hundred feet southerly from the southwesterly line of James Mooney's lot as laid down on said map; thence running easterly, one hundred and forty-one feet, more or less, to the westerly boundary line of New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence southerly, along said boundary line, ninety feet; thence westerly, at right angles to said Macomb Avenue, one hundred and forty-six feet, more or less, to said avenue; thence northerly, along the easterly side of said avenue, ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Jan. 29, 1897.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New York City.

ja29-2aw8wF&Tu&f19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH POWERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1883, I, the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, on the first day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Third Street, distant one hundred and seventy-one feet and four inches easterly from the easterly line of Second Avenue, at the centre of a party wall between numbers 56 and 56½ East Third Street; and running thence southerly, through the centre of said party wall, forty-four feet; thence westerly, parallel with Third Street, four inches to a fence; thence southerly, and along the fence and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence southeasterly, along the fence, twelve feet and ten and one-half inches to the northeasterly corner of a brick house; thence southerly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Second Avenue and along the easterly side of said house twenty-two feet and one inch; thence westerly, parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, along the rears of lots numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and part of 58½ East Third Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of the grounds of a church fronting on Second Avenue; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue, to a point distant fifty feet southerly from the southerly line of Third Street; thence on a slightly diagonal line across an alley and along a fence, thirteen feet nine inches; thence easterly, and parallel, or nearly so, with Third Street, and along a fence twenty-three feet and ten inches to the westerly line of 54 Third Street; thence northerly, and parallel with Second Avenue along a fence and through the centre of a party wall, forty-nine feet to the southerly line of East Third Street; and thence easterly, along said southerly line, thirty-three feet nine and one-half inches to the point of beginning, as the same premises are now occupied and enclosed, be said several dimensions more or less. And also the free use and right of way of an alley three feet six inches wide, commencing at Third Street, one hundred feet east of Second Avenue, and running from said street southerly, parallel with said avenue back to the rear buildings on the premises above mentioned, which said premises are known as numbers 54 and 56 East Third Street; also the lots of ground with the buildings thereon erected in the rear of numbers 50, 52, 54, 56, and 56½ East Third Street, and the ground and premises used for yard purposes extending to the fence separating the rear from the front houses numb

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—2:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Wallenstein's Tod—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—The War of Wealth—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1897.

MR. GAGE FOR THE TREASURY.

All honor to Mr. McKINLEY!

Mr. LYMAN J. GAGE of Chicago announces that the nomination as Secretary of the Treasury has been offered to him by Mr. McKINLEY and that he has accepted it. This is the most significant act so far of the President-elect with reference to his Administration, and in several essential regards is the most promising. It shows at the very outset that Mr. McKINLEY, as to the most serious selection he has to make, is guided not by narrow partisanship, but by patriotic desire for the public good and by unflinching devotion to principle. It is no small matter for a Republican of so pronounced a type as Mr. McKINLEY to give the most important place in his Cabinet to a man who voted for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884, and to do so because this man has been conspicuously and consistently sound on the financial issue.

It is also a cause of deep gratification that the President-elect has chosen for the Treasury an intelligent, convinced, experienced, and efficient civil service reformer, who not only does not believe in the system of patronage, but understands and detests it, and has fought it openly and triumphantly. Whatever may prove to be the executive capacity of Mr. GAGE, we may be sure of two things, that he will not waste his time and energy peddling offices, and that he will not swerve by a hair's breadth from that strict maintenance of the gold standard which has been the invariable object of every Secretary—Republican or Democrat—since the resumption of specie payments.

CORRECT THE RADICAL FAULTS.

We are not willing to believe that the able men who compose the Greater New York Commission, including not only high public officials, but such prominent citizens as SETH LOW, ex-Judge DILLON, Gen. TRACY, STEWART L. WOODFORD, and the rest, have any purpose or desire in framing the new charter except to make the best provision for the government of the consolidated municipality according to their honest judgment of its requirement. Neither do we credit them with an intention of rushing or "jamming" through any "scheme" without due consideration. Six months have been bestowed upon a work which is mainly a revision and adaptation of existing law. That which pertains to the substantial framework of a City Government is a small part of it, and requires no protracted study for its understanding. Such differences of opinion as have arisen are not due to a lack of understanding or to want of time for consideration, but to diversity in the point of view or the judgment of those who consider the subject. Furthermore, we do not agree with those who maintain that a work of this kind, prepared through weeks of study and labor by a specially competent commission, passed upon by the Legislature and its committees after due deliberation, and subject at any time hereafter to amendment, should depend for final enactment upon a popular vote.

Having this friendly attitude toward the Greater New York Commission and its work upon the charter, we feel at liberty to urge upon it the correction of what we are sure are two radical and far-reaching faults, which are the cause of nearly all the earnest and sincere opposition, and which threaten to infect the new scheme of government with a poison that will ruin it. There is scarcely a difference of opinion among thinking men as to the necessity of eliminating party politics from municipal administration in order to secure honesty, efficiency, and economy. The committee which made the first draft of the charter admitted the desirability while questioning the immediate practicability. It is certain that in order to eliminate party politics, the charter must be drawn with reference to non-partisan government, and not with reference to partisan government. Now it is only in two points that this charter is framed with reference to party politics, and there it simply compels its recognition and makes it impossible to get rid of it. At those points lie the two radical faults which we would have the commission correct before submitting its draft to the Legislature.

It is admitted by the Committee on Draft that the scheme of a Municipal Assembly of two houses, elected by districts—one of them by small districts—for short terms expiring together, was inspired by a fear that, if it should be "impossible to change the political complexion of the Municipal Assembly at a stroke," it would "tend to place the city under the dominion of one political party quite uninterruptedly." This is an absolute surrender of the non-partisan principle at the most vital point. It is certain that, with this scheme, we could not get rid of party politics in contests for the control of the City Government, and it is equally certain that, by no possibility, could we get the results of good government through the action of a legislative body such as is proposed. To expect it is not only to do violence to reason, but to fly in the face of all our past experience.

Now, what the commission should do is to dispense with the Second Chamber—or Board of Aldermen, to be elected by Assembly districts—altogether, and retain simply the Council. The number provided for—thirty-seven, including a President elected at large—is enough. Election by districts so large as those proposed for the Council is not seriously objectionable, and may be desirable. There would be only four districts on Manhattan Island, one beyond the Harlem, three in the present City of Brooklyn, and one each for the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. There would be four members for each of the New York and Brooklyn districts, and two for each of the others. If these should be so classified that after the first election only half would be chosen every two years, and if the members should either not be paid at all or be paid liberally enough to induce citizens of first-class ability and character to devote their time to the service, there would be every prospect of securing a Municipal Council which would give us an enlightened and business-like administration, so far as it depended upon the exercise of legislative functions. It would make "home rule" safe, and it would give assurance of its completeness in the near future.

The other radical fault in the charter is, of course, the provision for a bi-partisan Police Board. Of the badness of this provision there are hardly two opinions among intelligent men. The Police Department should be single-headed, like a War Department, and, above all, it should be free from politics.

If the commission should correct these two faults, it would practically disarm opposition to its charter and insure its speedy adoption with enthusiastic public support. If it does not, the opposition will not be simply vigorous and earnest, but it will be justified and inspired by a well-grounded fear of the failure of the charter to secure the benefits of good government for the greater city. Better the failure of consolidation before it is effected than afterward.

DEMOCRATIC RECONSTRUCTION.

Confidence in the soundness of Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER'S political judgment was somewhat impaired by his wild work as the temporary Gubernatorial nominee of the Bryanites last Fall. He is still thinking and talking about politics, however. To a reporter he had this to say about the present lamentable strife in Tammany Hall:

"Mr. PURROY is too good a Democrat to endanger his party. Tammany Hall is too useful a factor in politics to permit factional quarrels to exist. It is time to forget the past, and to press forward to the future. Concessions are not necessarily costly. They are better than destruction. The Democrats in the interior of the State have a right to ask that an effort be made for harmony here in the great Democratic stronghold."

To forget the past and press forward to the future is characteristic of progressive minds. But how much of the past shall we forget? It is not enough that the waters of oblivion close over the dark and disastrous Bryan campaign of 1896. We observe that the leading Bryanites hereabouts are tumbling over each other in their haste to forget that. Its memory will certainly not be kept green by Democrats who refused to sacrifice their old principles for the new and strange faith. So there will be no trouble about Bryanism as a disturbing relic. But there are other matters not so easily forgotten. The misgovernment of this city by the Tammany Hall party is still very vividly recalled by thousands of Democrats whose votes must be won and held by whatever party is to control the Government of Greater New York. The revolting scandals of the Police Department, and the waste and inefficiency in other departments under Tammany rule, have by no means been forgotten.

Will Tammany forget its disreputable past and "press forward to the future" with cleaner hands and more decent intentions? What assurance can Mr. THACHER give the public on that point? Was JOHN C. SHEEHAN put at the head of the organization as an evidence of Tammany's purpose to lead a better life? What sign has PURROY given that he repents his political sins? What advantage would the taxpayers reap from mutual "concessions" between these two by which their differences should be adjusted and the organization made strong and victorious?

Mr. THACHER professes to speak for the Democrats of the interior of the State, who, he says, have a right to ask that the Democrats in this stronghold shall work in harmony together. Mr. THACHER is right about that. The Democracy of the State and of the Nation has long been weary of faction fights in New York City. But mere harmony between SHEEHAN and PURROY will not bring together the Democrats of New York City. There are a hundred thousand Democratic voters in New York who will not and cannot become affiliated with Tammany Hall. They vote for its candidates only with extreme reluctance, and some of them not at all. But these Democrats would like to associate themselves together as members of a Democratic organization. A great part of them would gladly enroll themselves and be accounted "regular" so long as decent political methods in office and out were the Democratic rule of conduct.

We can suggest a far broader and more effective plan of harmony than that which Mr. THACHER has in mind. There should be formed an organization known simply as the Democratic Party in Greater New York. Its primaries should be open to every voter who believes in the accepted principles of the party. Men of brains and character should not be excluded either by rule or custom from its posts of trust and responsibility. Other things being equal, a Democrat educated at school should have the same chance of preferment as a Democrat educated in a saloon. A Democrat whose parents came to this country before the year of the potato famine should nevertheless be held eligible to public office. A Democrat brought up in a respectable trade, business, or profession, should have equal respect and consideration with a Democrat brought up in politics or liquors at retail. Finally, considerations of principle and the public welfare should not always be subordinated to the business of getting and holding all possible places at the public trough.

As a programme of harmony and political reconstruction, we particularly submit this plan in competition with that of Mr. THACHER, confident that it possesses qualities of permanence and greatness that his lacks. He proposes a Tammany Hall with at most about 100,000 voters. We offer the promise of a Democratic Party with 325,000 voters.

THERE WERE PROTESTS.

Much of the testimony laid before the Ways and Means Committee at the recent hearings was in the form of written statements and was not given to the public at the time when it was submitted. Thus, some interesting protests against suggested increases of rates and some appeals for the removal of duties were overlooked. PRITCHARD HECKSHER & SONS of Philadelphia, makers of pig iron, asked that iron ore should be put on the free list:

"We desire as an individual firm, who are miners of coal and ore and manufacturers of pig iron, as well as unswerving Republicans, to submit for the earnest consideration of your committee our appeal for the abrogation of the tariff on iron ores. The supply of raw material in the East has been greatly curtailed, owing to the exhaustion of many of the Eastern mines and the low percentage of metallic iron in many others. The admission of iron ores free of duty would enable us to use a much larger proportion of Eastern domestic ores, which are high in phosphorus, and would thus be indirectly beneficial to the producers of such ores. Many of these high phosphorus iron-ore mines, especially in New Jersey, are not in operation, owing the present impossibility of obtaining at reasonable cost a supply of low phosphorus ores."

The demand for an increase of the duty comes from the Middle West, where those who use Western ore desire to embarrass competitors on the Atlantic seaboard who need and must use ore from abroad.

R. H. WOLFF & Co. of this city, manufacturers of steel wire, ask that the duty on wire rods, their raw material, shall not be increased, and say:

"Notwithstanding the fact that wages are much lower in Europe, the rolling machinery in this country is so perfect and so much superior to the European machinery for that purpose that wire rods can now be rolled in the United States at less than half what it would cost to roll them in Europe."

It might have been added that the price of steel in crude form (billets) is now lower by 30 per cent. in Pittsburg than at English ports. The Laidlaw Ball Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., also submits a protest against any increase of the duty on wire rods, and says to the committee:

"We understand that the quantity of foreign rods consumed at the present time in the United States is 5 per cent. of the entire consumption, and that these imported rods are of special qualities. Even a slight advance of duty would shut out all foreign rods and result in these special qualities being controlled by three or four manufacturers in this country, while all revenue from this product would be cut off."

As the price of wire rods is only $21 per ton at Pittsburg, while the price of the same product at English ports, free on board, is $26.73, and as the exports of wire from this country last year were 70,928,766 pounds, we do not see why there should be any increase of the present duties on either rods or wire, or why these duties should not be cut down at least one-half.

SIFTING IMMIGRATION.

The Immigration act finally passed by both houses of Congress contains one sound and essential provision and a number of others that are of less consequence, but some are unreasonable and some absurd.

We believe it to be a measure of prudence and reason to require immigrants generally to be able to "read and write the English language or the language of their native or resident country," and though this is more needful in the case of men, who may become voters, there is no serious harm done in requiring it of women also. We see no force in the objection that this law is directed against some special class. Its terms are general and equal for all. If there is a large number of any one class included by these terms, that cannot be avoided, and since all who are covered by the bill ought to be shut out, no one class can complain. Nor is there much force in the objection that immigrants living in a country whose language they cannot speak are discriminated against. They all speak some language; if it is not that of their residence, it is pretty sure to be that of their native country. There are, of course, some immigrants who might be natives of Russia, for instance, and still speak Polish or German, but the number of these who can read or write at all and cannot read or write Russian would not be very great. The law, moreover, expressly says that "the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers that the test shall be made." It would have been better to make the requirement that of reading and writing the English language, or any other, because what is essential is the intelligence shown by ability to read and write. But the bill, as it stands, is not likely to cause serious inconvenience.

The bill forbids male aliens, who have not in good faith made declaration of intention to become citizens, "to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor, for wages or salary, and returning from time to time to a foreign country." It makes it an offense to do so, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and visits the same penalty on those who shall commit the crime of employing such aliens. This we believe to be an unwise provision, and unjust not to the aliens, who may be assumed to have no rights in the premises, but to ourselves. It is based on the theory that these aliens get wages which would otherwise be paid to Americans, but do they? If there are Americans who can and will do the work as well and cheaply, they would probably get it. If the aliens do the work better or for less wages, it does not follow that if they are deprived of it the Americans will get it. The employer may be forced to cut down the amount of work to be done. The notion in all such restrictions is that there is a fixed amount of labor to be performed, and the smaller the number who can be had to do it the more wages they will get. This is never anywhere wholly true, and is not true at all, save for limited periods in limited neighborhoods.

According to Mr. HEPBURN of Iowa, who had charge of the bill in the House, the committee seems to have been inspired by this mistaken idea. But we do not look for any substantial advantage to American workmen from the operation of this bill, so far as restricting competition with him is concerned. His real advantage will be in the improved character of the foreign-born population which will be secured by the bill, in the greater ease, security, and order of public administration, and, finally, in the higher grade of citizenship. The gain here ought to be large and permanent.

THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE EXTENSION.

When consolidation has been effected and three million people look to the Government that will have its home in or near the New York City Hall for the execution of public works that will promote their comfort or convenience, there will be urgent demands from Kings, Queens, and Richmond in addition to the modest requirements of our own people in New York. Any improvements we need or ought to make should be undertaken at once and pressed to completion. The extension of Riverside Drive northward to the Boulevard Lafayette at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street is a case in point.

Among those who are familiar with the geography and the needs of that part of the city there is hardly any difference of opinion about this extension. Riverside Drive now turns upon itself by the loop at Claremont. Its terminus is only three miles from the south end of Central Park, at Fifty-ninth Street, a distance too short for a drive or a pleasant bicycle trip; and carriages and wheelmen must go and come by the same route. Extended by a viaduct over the valley at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to a junction with the Boulevard Lafayette, the Drive would open up one of the most picturesque and interesting parts of the city, now quite unknown to its people. From One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street there is a pleasant choice of roads leading back to the Park—St. Nicholas Avenue, the Boulevard, and Lenox Avenue being among them. This link in our system of pleasure driveways is of such obvious necessity that the Legislature should be easily persuaded to authorize its construction.

The bill introduced at Albany authorizes the Assessment Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to assess 50 per cent. of the amount of land damages awarded upon the owners of real estate whose holdings will be increased in value by the extension. The remainder of the expense would be met by the issue of bonds. The establishment of new and practicable grades upon some of the streets leading steeply down to the Hudson River would notably benefit property and yield a return to the city through the increase of assessed valuations.

It is a matter of taste. Would a Master of Arts—if he had the choice—prefer the title of "Facile Princeps" or "The Easy Boss"?

We wish to point out to Senator GALLAGHER of Brooklyn and Assemblyman BARRY of this city that the opportunity of their lives lies before them. They are Democrats, and they have been appointed members of Senator LEXOW'S Trust Investigating Committee. The suspicion is widely entertained that the investigation is a brazen sham, gotten up not to harm the trusts, but to protect them. Perhaps Mr. GALLAGHER and Mr. BARRY were appointed to the committee because the Republican managers thought they would be drowsily complacent. Let them prepare for these gentlemen a great surprise and disappointment. Let them be wide awake, alert, insatiably curious about everything that goes on, noisily insistent upon thorough work, eager to press the inquiry in unexpected directions, and obstreperous in protest against anything that looks like humbug and evasion. If Mr. LEXOW'S committee is dishonestly acting under instructions from the higher power that collects the contributions for trusts and corporations, these two Democrats can win an honorable distinction by a merciless exposure.

There can hardly be any question as to the motive for the bill substituting an Indian Commission of three members for an Indian Commissioner. Responsibility divided and scattered is weakened, and what one man would not dare to do, two out of three men might think that they could do with safety. All the things that ought to be done can be done by a Commissioner. Those that ought not to be done will be more steadily resisted by a Commissioner. The contrary of both propositions is true of a commission of several members.

By his unflinching determination to appoint "LOU" PAYN Superintendent of Insurance, and by his personal use of his official influence to insure the votes of Republican Senators in advance for confirmation, Gov. BLACK is showing his independence, not only of "irresponsible clamor," but of "boss dictation," and of all the powers of darkness and of light. He is showing that he is "his own man," and that he appoints PAYN simply because PAYN is the man he wants. He is his kind, like WORTH of Brooklyn, and he doesn't care who knows it. PLATT has no occasion to control the present Governor, or to exercise influence over him, because his own instincts and inclinations make him a machine politician after the Senator-elect's own heart. He is independent enough, but his is not independence of party but of public opinion and the demands of a high standard of public duty. The queer thing about it is that while nearly half the Republican Senators see that the appointment of PAYN will be bad for the party and are averse to it on that account, the Governor seems to be absolutely blind to that consideration. He apparently thinks that the party likes that sort of thing, and that those who do not like it cannot be Republicans and are not worth considering.

The bill reorganizing the Police Department of Richmond County was passed by the Assembly yesterday by a party vote, and that of itself reveals its political character. It establishes a bi-partisan board of two members, which would have practically complete power to reorganize the force. Assemblyman GARBY, who introduced the bill, is reported as having declared on the floor of the Assembly that it would result in the removal of many of the Democrats on the force. The force consists at present of one Captain, two Sergeants, six Roundsmen, forty-nine patrolmen, including a mounted squad of eleven men, and five station doormen. This bill limits the force to sixty men, unless an increase is authorized by the Board of Supervisors, which does not include, however, "a chief clerk and a police surgeon, and also doormen, not exceeding two for each station house," specially provided for. There are three station houses. If the Greater New York charter is adopted the police force of Richmond County will become a part of that of New York City after this year, and perhaps the main object of the present bill is to get it in shape to suit the local politicians before that happens.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Boston policemen are truly a much-abused set. The heartless Police Commissioners of that town have actually promulgated an order prohibiting patrolmen from leaning against lamp-posts, pillars, and the door-ways of buildings. The order compels the men while on duty to keep at least six feet away from buildings unless compelled by their duties to approach nearer. Has the weary patrolman no rights from tradition and usage that even a Boston Commissioner is bound to respect?

—No more manifestly inappropriately named village exists than Bustleton. It is an exceptionally somnolent suburb of Philadelphia that has caused the few wanderers who have discovered it to wonder if the name was a bit of sarcasm that had won its way into general use. Now the mystery is solved by a searcher of old records who has found that the hamlet is on the site of a farm once owned by one CYRUS BUSTILL, and that it was for him that the place was originally christened Bustillton. The discovery has created something of a consternation in the Quaker City for fear it will deprive its inhabitants of one of the standing jokes they have learned to love so dearly and laugh at so heartily. It is, "If you are seeking for excitement go but to Bustleton."

—Canadians are now hugging themselves with particular gratification because at a recent sanitary congress in London it was officially declared in one of the reports that the climate of Canada was superior to that of any of the English colonies in which troops are kept. There was, however, a reservation which to any one but the most enthusiastic Canadian would seem to make the declaration well-nigh worthless. That was that the much-abused climate of England was "superior to that of any of the colonies." While Canada's will hardly prove a formidable rival to "the glorious climate of California," of which so much has been said and written, its people may find comfort in the fact that we of the States, who take so much money across the line for expenditures at ice carnivals in Winter and chasing the salmon and ouananiche in the warmer weather, know that the reservation is little less than a libel. Their climate is by no means so bad as to warrant this unjust comparison with that of the mother country.

—California has a new hobby which its people are preparing to ride with even more vigor than they did that of olive-growing as an easy way to certain fortune. It is beets this time. As nearly as can be learned every farmer in the State is anxious to abandon all other crops in favor of the sugar-beet. From every part of the State a cry is going up for the erection of beet-sugar factories. Concessions in the way of free sites, freedom from taxation, and in some places even free power for the factories are offered to capitalists who are willing to erect buildings where beets may be converted into sugar. SPRECKELS, whose dalliance with saccharine products has already proved so profitable to him, thinks there is money in it, and has already begun the construction of "the largest beet-sugar factory in the world." Nothing less than that would have suited the California notions, and he has acceded to them. The indorsement of such a man as SPRECKELS accounts for the wide spread of the fever, which threatens to be as much of an epidemic as was the orange-growing fad in Florida. Agricultural California is now as wild over the prospect of growing sugar-beets at $5 the ton just as agricultural Florida, before "the freeze" in 1894, was captivated by the stories of oranges at $3 the box. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the farmers, that the new craze will not "pan out" as disastrously as did the older one.

PERSONAL.

—Such newspapers as have made GRANT BRAMBEL a multi-millionaire because he has invented a rotary steam engine may have to revise their estimates as to the prospective wealth of this Minnesota telegraph operator. It appears now that instead of disposing of his invention for several million dollars, he has not been able to sell it, but is, like Earkis, very "willin." It turns out, too, that BRAMBEL, instead of being a mysterious Englishman, is a native of New York State, and that he has been made both a millionaire and mystery by imaginative newspaper writers.

—Harvard students have been read a much-needed lecture on the evils of over-training for their athletic sports by President ELIOT. To this he attributes lack of success in their athletic contests, and says to the students: "It must be perceived and admitted that training which goes beyond pleasurable strenuous exercise is worse than useless, and that so-called sports which require a dull and dreaded routine of hardship and suffering in preparation for a few exciting crises are not worth what they cost. They pervert even courage and self-sacrifice, because these high qualities are exercised for no adequate end."

—A visitor to New Orleans who was lately in Havana has been giving The Picayune of the Crescent City his impression of Gen. WEYLER, whom he chanced to meet unexpectedly when called upon to make affidavit to some commercial papers. He says the Captain General was courteous but extremely cold, and impressed him as being passionate and brave and utterly without sentiment. In appearance, he added, WEYLER is "insignificant until his eyes rest upon you; then there seems to be a strange magnetism about him." He did not know he was speaking to the Spanish commander until afterward.

—JOAQUIN MILLER, the poet of the Sierras, has started out with the intention of making his lecturing trip an extended one. He began in New Orleans and will, if he carried out his plan, come slowly up into the Northern section of the country, lecturing where he may, and finally, having exhausted this region, go to Europe and continue the experiment there. His talks are about the mountains of California, and they are illustrated by many beautiful views. He believes that "the grandeur of the Sierras will appeal to the heart of every lover of nature." A business man in Mobile remarked at the close of his lecture there that the lecturer looked at everything from the poetical, rather than the practical standpoint, and he "couldn't see what money there was in it." Such a man, probably, could tell JOAQUIN MILLER that mountains were better measured by the amount of iron to be got out of them.

—Even if one is not particularly interested in sports, he likes to see a good sportsman. So ELLIOTT C. COWDIN of this city commends himself to them. Mr. COWDIN has recently gone in for breeding his own race horses. A friend of his in Kentucky, EDWARD L. GRAVES, is interested in the same sport, and at a recent dinner the merits of their two stables were under discussion. Each, of course, thought his stock the better. Finally they made a private sweepstakes of $1,000 on the merits of horses yet to be foaled, the result of which is to be decided at Morris Park two years hence, when the young horses of the two gentlemen will meet in a race for the first time. The first colors home will decide the stake, whether or no either has a good enough animal to win the race in which the horses are to run. It was this sort of private sweepstakes that made racing such a popular sport in England, but they are all too rare in this country.

—Treasurer GEORGE W. STONE of the Unitarian Association has been describing to the members of the Channing Club, in Boston, the various types of Unitarians that have fallen under his observation, and speaking with more freedom, perhaps with more humor, than an outsider would be apt to do. There are not a vast number of Unitarians in this country, yet Mr. STONE classified them into accidentals, fastidious, orthodox, metaphysical, unconscious, ceremonial, solid, and "Nicodemus." The accidental are those who are Unitarians because their parents were; and of these he said, when an accidental Unitarian marries an Episcopalian he usually becomes an Episcopalian. The fastidious ones would like to see the poor saved from sin, but do not want to be bothered to aid in the work; and the "Nicodemus" come secretly by night, being unwilling to take up the cross openly. The "solid" Unitarians are true in principle and practice, intelligent in their faith, and loyal in living up to it.

—Prominent among the solons of the Legislature of Wisconsin is SOLON W. PIERCE, who has the distinction of being the oldest member of the Assembly. He was first elected to the House in 1870, and since then has been chosen five times. He was born in this State, in Cattaraugus County. Since his youth his life has been a varied one. Beginning as a steam engineer, he borrowed law books and read them in his leisure moments and was finally admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1857. He was elected County Judge in 1861, and at the same time edited a newspaper with much success. In 1864 he resigned his Judgeship to enter the Union Army as a First Lieutenant in the Wisconsin Thirty-eighth Regiment. He served until the surrender of Lee, then returned to Wisconsin and resumed the editorship of his newspaper. He is noted in the Legislature as one of its ablest parliamentarians, and he takes pride in the fact that he it was who wrote and introduced the amendments to the Constitution of the State providing for biennial elections, which were ratified by the vote of the people.

CURRENT NOTES.

One lady has been a member of a church choir in Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, continuously for forty-four years, and has ever found her lines cast in pleasant places. Probably it will be hard to match this record.

* * *

Now they are talking about a memorial of Hannibal Hamlin in Bangor, Me., where, strangely enough, he has none save in the hearts of the people.

* * *

Philadelphia is urged by some of its citizens to acquire the block burned over in Tuesday's fire and make of it a public park.

* * *

It is said that there are only seventeen towns of all the many in Massachusetts that have no public library.

* * *

When the thermometer went to 23° below zero in Wisconsin the other day some of the many lakes in that State were covered with ice a foot thick, and others were not frozen over at all, greatly to the mortification of the dwellers thereabout. The phenomenon was never noticed before.

* * *

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange, which claims to have been the first commercial organization in the country to urge the total repeal of all internal revenue taxes, has elected Charles E. Hires as its President for the ensuing year.

* * *

The newly reported Revised Statutes of Wisconsin gave a legal definition of the newspaper advertising "square" as one inch in depth and the column width.

* * *

The Syracuse Standard thinks it is a strange commentary on our boasted civilization that laws have to be passed to compel women to take off the hats they wear to the theatre.

* * *

The city ordinances of Providence, R. I., prohibit the erection of a frame building covering more than 2,000 square feet, and a builder who wishes to erect a bowling alley 40 by 80 feet will place 14 feet of it, with the entrance, in Providence and the rest of the building in the adjoining town of Johnston.

* * *

The School Board of St. Louis has been petitioned to discharge a teacher solely on the ground that she is too old and good-natured properly to control the larger scholars.

* * *

Architect James E. Fuller of Worcester, Mass., has declined to accept the office of Superintendent of Construction of the new Mint Building in Philadelphia because of the inadequacy of the salary, which is but $2,000 a year. The mint is to cost about $4,000,000.

* * *

Maine has been long noted for the thorough work it has attempted in prohibition, and now it purposes to add cigarettes to the forbidden articles, a bill before the Legislature making the offense of manufacturing or selling them or offering them for sale punishable by a fine of $50 or imprisonment for sixty days.

* * *

A bill before the Legislature of Missouri provides for the utilizing of idle convicts in reclaiming swamp land in the southeastern part of the State. It is said that by digging ditches and building levees they can reclaim fully 3,000,000 acres—some say more.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Reform.

From The Utica Herald.

Reform is always "untimely" with people whose profit is in the existing order, or disorder, of things.

The Elm City Concurs.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests that Chauncey M. Depew would not make an altogether unacceptable Ambassador to England. There are many New Haven people who think the same way.

A Manager.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

A Gardiner man, who works in the paper mills at $1.75 a day and supports a family of children, subscribed to the shoe factory fund. A man with ability to do that in the circumstances ought to have financial management of the new concern.

Humble but Worthy.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The American cow is a very modest and humble creature considered individually, but collectively she is of more importance than the American banker, because she represents more wealth, and all the National bank notes in circulation would not pay for the butter which she produces in a single year.

Pennsylvania's Vote for Bryan.

From The Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot.

Pennsylvania gave—as many who are not familiar with election statistics will be surprised to know—72,000 more votes for Bryan than Texas did. Our State stands second highest in the Republican list, recording 728,300 votes for McKinley, New York standing over 91,000 higher, and Illinois, third in the list, polling over 121,000 below.

His Praise of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to say that I am already a subscriber to THE TIMES and a hearty appreciator of the admirable work which it is doing. I had occasion lately to write and express my gratification with its high standard and my hope for its financial success. I cannot but believe that a paper aiming thus high and reaching so high will achieve the financial success which it deserves.

R. HEBER NEWTON.

All Souls' Rectory, 781 Madison Avenue, New York, Jan. 27, 1897.

WHY DON'T YOU LAUGH?

James Courtney Challiss in The Independent.

Why don't you laugh, young man, when troubles come,
Instead of sitting 'round so sour and glum?
You cannot have all play,
And sunshine every day;
When troubles come, I say, why don't you laugh?

Why don't you laugh? 'Twill ever help to soothe
The aches and pains. No road in life is smooth;
There's many an unseen bump,
And many a hidden stump
O'er which you'll have to jump. Why don't you laugh?

Why don't you laugh? Don't let your spirits wilt,
Don't sit and cry because the milk you've spilt;
If you would mend it, now,
Pray let me tell you how:
Just milk another cow! Why don't you laugh?

Why don't you laugh, and make us all laugh, too,
And keep us mortals all from getting blue?
A laugh will always win;
If you can't laugh, just grin—
Come on, let's all join in! Why don't you laugh?

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

PREPARING TO RESIST THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

Khalifa Abdullah el Taashi Concentrating the Dervishes at Khartoum to Meet the Invaders of His Territory.

CAIRO, Jan. 28.—Advices received here from Dongola show that the Khalifa Abdullah el Taashi, the leader of the dervish hordes, is making preparations for the expected advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition against him. The greater part of the garrison at Berber, an important town on the Nile, south of Dongola, has been taken to reinforce the dervishes at Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and White Niles, and at Omdurman, directly opposite Khartoum.

The women, children, and old men at the two latter places are being sent to El Obeid, in Kordofan, the chief city of the dervishes, and there are other indications that the Khalifa intends to attempt to hold the expedition in check at Khartoum.

The dervishes at Abou Hamed, a town on the Nile between Dongola and Berber, have deserted, and the expedition, therefore, does not expect to meet with any opposition until it advances for some distance past the mouth of the Black Nile, unless the Khalifa later reinforces the Berber garrison.

COUNT MURAVIEFF IN PARIS.

He Has an Interview of Two Hours with Minister Hanotaux.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Count Muravieff, the newly appointed head of the Russian Foreign Office, arrived in Paris this morning. A large crowd of persons assembled at the station to await his coming, and greeted him with cheers and cries of "Vive Russie!" as he made his appearance.

Baron von Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, was at the station to meet Count Muravieff, who was received in behalf of the French Government by M. Crozier, an official of the French Foreign Office. At 11 o'clock Count Muravieff called upon M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and had an interview with him of two hours' duration.

Subsequently the two Ministers took luncheon together at the Russian Embassy.

Count Muravieff went this afternoon to the Palace of the Elysée, where he was received with high honors by President Faure. Later the President visited him at the Russian Embassy. This evening a dinner in honor of the Count was given at the palace. The guests included Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, and the staff of the embassy; M. Loubet, the President of the Senate; M. Brissom, President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of State, and a number of exalted Russians. The banquet was followed by a reception, which was attended by 1,500 prominent people and members of different societies.

President Faure has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Count Muravieff.

BAD VOYAGES ON THE ATLANTIC.

Many Vessels Report Severe Weather During Their Passage.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Steamer Manitoba, (British,) Smith, at Buenos Ayres, from New York, reports that she encountered severe weather during the passage, and was slightly damaged.

Steamer Memnon, (British,) Bales, from Portland, Me., Jan. 6, via Fayal, which arrived at Bristol yesterday, reports that she met with very heavy weather during the voyage. On Jan. 9, in latitude 44 degrees north, longitude 59 degrees west, the vessel was compelled to heave to. She lost many of her cattlepens and ninety-seven head of cattle. She also started her steering gear.

Bark Valona, (British,) Johnson, at Fleetwood, from St. John, N. B., reports that she lost her deckload during the voyage.

Bark Lord Dufferin, (British,) Roberts, from Montevideo, Oct. 7, for New York, was to-day reinsured at 90 guineas premium.

Steamer State of Georgia, (British,) Stewart, from Dantzig, Dec. 23, for Halifax and St. John, N. B., was to-day reinsured at 60 guineas premium.

PACIFIC CABLE REPORT.

No Date Yet Fixed for Presenting It to Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir George Baden Powell asked the Government to inform the House of the date upon which the report of the Pacific Cable Commission would be presented.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that no date for presenting the report to Parliament had as yet been fixed, as the report would first be made the subject of confidential discussion by the Colonial Ministries.

Mr. W. Hanbury, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated that the Government had not yet decided upon the question of extending the Halifax and Bermuda cable to the West Indies.

Mr. Chamberlain moved the reappointment of the committee to inquire into the affairs of the British South Africa Company and South African matters generally.

Mr. James M. Maclean, Conservative, proprietor of The Cardiff Western Mail, who represents the District of Cardiff, suggested an amendment to Mr. Chamberlain's motion declaring that in view of the facts that the trouble with the Transvaal had been peacefully settled, and the leaders of the raid into that country had been punished, it was needless to reappoint the committee.

Sir John Lubbock, Liberal Unionist, member for London University, seconded the amendment.

While the debate was in progress the hour of adjournment arrived and the House rose. The discussion of the matter will be resumed to-morrow.

EDWARD IVORY WELL PAID.

Got Ten Thousand Pounds from the English Government.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A morning newspaper will to-morrow say that Ivory, prior to his departure for New York, told friends that the Government had paid him the sum of £10,000 ($50,000) as compensation for his arrest, and the expenses incident to his defense.

The paper adds that a Scotland Yard official was questioned on the subject and confirmed Ivory's statement.

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the Irish National Alliance, held in Independence Hall last night, it was arranged as a part of the reception to be tendered Ivory that three steamboats will convey the Irish patriots to Quarantine to meet the Majestic. Six companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the National Guard and a number of uniformed companies of the National Alliance Guards will escort the returned travelers to the Savoy Hotel, and a week from next Monday night they will be tendered a banquet, at which many National, State, and city dignitaries are expected to be present. Further arrangements will be perfected at meetings to be held in Independence Hall during the week.

There will be a demonstration in Harlem on the night of Ivory's return, consisting of fireworks and the decoration and illumination of private houses.

Death of the Czar's Physician.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—The death of Dr. Zedkauer, the Czar's private physician, was announced to-day.

Sir Isaac Pitman Cremated.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The body of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the Pitman system of shorthand, who died last week, was cremated at Woking to-day.

Best Route to the North Pole.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 28.—Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, delivered a lecture in this city last evening, in the course of which he said that the best course to take to get to the north pole was from Bering Sea toward the north northeast, afterward drifting with the ice current, which would be certain to lead to Greenland.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The War Office has ordered six battalions of troops to be got in readiness to start for Massowah.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that Premier Canovas has made a formal denial that any negotiations for a new commercial treaty between Spain and the United States are in progress, as has been alleged.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—A manifesto, largely signed by the Catholic clergy, has been issued in denunciation of the recent course of the factions of the Irish Party, and declaring that the Irish National Party has now reached its lowest stage of efficiency.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the first paragraph of the Sugar Bounty bill, which provides for the payment of bounties on sugar exported from France. The vote stood 295 in favor of the proposal to 198 against it.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 28.—The German Lloyd steamer Aller, from Bremen for New York, sailed from Southampton to-day. Among the prominent passengers on board the steamer are the Hon. Henry Sewell, Mrs. Sewell, and Miss Sewell of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. Brayfogle of San Francisco.

BOMBAY, Jan. 28.—The official report just issued shows that there have been 4,396 cases of the bubonic plague and 3,275 deaths from the disease in the city of Bombay, and 694 cases and 644 deaths from the plague have occurred at Karachi. There have been 65 cases and 60 deaths at Poonah, and a few cases have appeared at Kathlawar, Suret Cutch, Beroda, and other places.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Edward J. Ivory, the alleged Irish-American dynamite conspirator, who was recently set free by the collapse of the Government's case against him, and John F. McIntyre, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New York, who came to London to assist in his defense, together with the American witnesses, Wynne, Bourke, and Smith, embarked at Queenstown to-day on board the steamer Majestic en route for New York.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Proceedings looking to the extradition of Edward R. Taylor, alias Arthur W. Platt, who is accused of the murder of Jesse Tyree in Kentucky in 1885, were begun in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. Mr. Farrell, the attorney who came here from Kentucky to assist in obtaining the extradition of Taylor, testified that he had seen Taylor in his cell this morning, when he objected to the charge of murder which had been made against him. Taylor addressed the Magistrate and asked permission to put in a statement detailing the accident by which Tyree met his death. The Magistrate refused to permit the prisoner to lodge a statement and remanded him until next Tuesday, when the papers authorizing his extradition will be issued.

"DAS EIGENE BLUT."

First Production of Fedor von Zobeltitz's New Tragic Episode in German Peasant Life at the Irving Place Theatre.

Either the snowstorm or a feeling of doubt concerning the interest of the first production of Fedor von Zobeltitz's new play, "Das Eigene Blut," kept a number of people from the Irving Place Theatre last evening, and there were many empty seats.

"Das Eigene Blut" (His Own Flesh and Blood) is announced as a tragic episode of German peasant life. As a tragedy, the play would be a surprise to many people. Its chief features are of the nature of those familiar in the Sunday-school books of a few years back.

The father, Maschke, (Arthur Eggeling,) is one of nature's noblemen. Of his three children the two oldest are unworthy of their parentage, and the youngest daughter, Fränzchen, who is all that is good and filial, turns out to be only an adopted child.

All that is tragic in the play is in the unfilial conduct of the son and elder daughter. The former, Karl, who is a spendthrift, endeavors to obtain money from his father by hook or crook, with the aid of a good-looking villian and money lender in the person of the village horse doctor. The daughter, Alvine, uses unfilial language, and insists on allowing a gallant Sergeant to make love to her while she is engaged to the village schoolmaster. As the schoolmaster appears very much of a stick, Alvine cannot really be blamed for the love-making, and it is just as well, for Fränzchen has given her heart unasked to the wise man of the village.

Alvine shows her general tendency to frivolousness during the play by wearing a short, bright red skirt, with a green velvet band around the bottom, a black velvet bodice with short sleeves, and a big pink rose; a gay little apron, and her hair plaited in two plaits with a long ribbon down her back. Fränzchen snows her domestic characteristics by wearing her hair in a coil, a simple cotton gown, also with short sleeves, a more serviceable looking apron, and—in keeping with the best story-book ethics—looks much better and prettier than her haughty sister.

The play is made up of much misery and unhappiness to the poor old father, and also to Franzchen, when she finds that she is only an adopted daughter. But it all ends well for the good people, and the bad ones work out their own destruction. Karl becomes a drunkard, Alvine, in a beautifully fitting white flannel dress, goes off to be married, and the school teacher, who has arranged to marry Franzchen, shows himself a good son to the forlorn father, and the curtain falls on the three ready to live happily ever after.

The play opens with a marriage feast for the son Karl, who has been forced by his father to marry the girl he has wronged. The bride does not appear, and there seems to be no reason for the episode except to show the wickedness of the son and, incidentally, to bring in the prettiest scene of the play.

The fun of the play is made by a number of village worthies who disport themselves much after the fashion of members of the "harmonie" counsel in "Wer War's?" Karl is Hermann Schmelzer; Alvine, Marie Reichardt; Franzchen, Franziska Husz, an attractive little hausfrau; Wesner, the horse doctor, Willy Schaff, and Adolf Zink was capital as der Riedelhaus, a tipsy fiddler.

YOUNG HERRMANN GREETED.

Makes His First Public Appearance in This City.

Leon Herrmann, successor to Alexander Herrmann, made his first public appearance in this city at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The young conjurer was ably supported by Adelaide Herrmann, and both were greeted warmly by a large assemblage.

Although lacking the nerve and smoothness of his uncle, Herrmann the Third, as he is called on the programme, is clever and executes many of the old tricks which his uncle did and some new ones, with neatness. As a juggler of coins and billiard balls he is successful, but he is not quite as expert in the hat trick, which was one of the novelties that made Alexander Herrmann famous.

Adelaide Herrmann appeared as Trilby in the so-called hypnotic scene, and as the artist in the sketch, "The Artist's Dream." In her dancing specialty she was graceful. She also accomplished creditably the performance which originated with her husband of catching marked bullets fired by a squad of uniformed men. In this trick she appeared in a costume similar to that which Alexander Herrman usually wore at his entertainments.

DAVID HENDERSON TO RETIRE

A New Burlesque to be Produced at the Chicago Gaiety.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—David Henderson will, within the next few weeks, retire from the amusement directorship of the Gaiety Theatre. "Zenda's King" will be replaced by the operatic burlesque "Little Miss Chicago," written recently for Manager Clifford by Mr. Bertram and Gus Luders. Miss Freeman of New York will become Mr. Clifford's amusement director. A telegram from Mr. Freeman this morning announced his intention of leaving for Chicago Sunday afternoon.

Among those who have been engaged for the new burlesque are Vernona Jarbeau, who assumes the title rôle; Ada Deaves, the Hengler sisters, Georgie Emory, Carrie Huesstis, Joe Doner, Pearl Alexander, John D. Gilbert, and Richard Golden, if the latter is able to leave his bed. The first production of the piece is set for Feb. 22.

The Schubert Anniversary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Schubert anniversary will be celebrated Friday and Saturday at the Auditorium by the performance of the Trauermarsch and the great symphony in C. Leo Stern, the English 'cellist, will be heard in the second part of the programme, when he will play the new Dvorak concerto.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL ENJOYED AT THE WALDORF.

The Cotillion After the Midnight Supper Was Led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

The second Assembly ball was enjoyed last night at the Waldorf. The new ballroom was prettily decorated with Virginia ivy, smilax, La France roses, and palms, and there the guests were received by Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. Edward L. Baylies.

There was dancing until about midnight, when supper was announced. The way from the ballroom to the supper room, the great dining hall on the Fifth Avenue side, was through the reception rooms on the Thirty-third Street side, and these were a mass of brilliant hangings and decorations.

The supper was served at small tables, and afterward came the principal feature of the evening, the cotillion, which was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Bradley Martin. The favors were sashes, rosettes, and silk opera bags, also little trinkets for the gentlemen. Franko's orchestra alternated with Lander's, and some favorite negro melodies which they played were much enjoyed.

Among those who attended the assembly were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Col. and Mrs. Fred Dent Grant, Miss Julia Grant, James J. Van Alen, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Juliana Cutting, J. Woodward Haven, Cecil Landale, Hamilton Cary, James De Wolf Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Gordon Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Barclay Kountze.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, Peter Marie, Craig Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Katherine Duer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Russell H. Landale, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. McVickar, Louis F. Holbrook Betts, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Daisy Post, Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Huntington, Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster, Miss Coster, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Center Hitchcock, Lispenard Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, Miss Frances Howland, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss Dorothea Miller, Miss Marion Whittaker, Miss Josephine Brooks, Miss Ellen Auchincloss, Miss Katherine Lapsley, Miss Laura Ireland, Miss Madeline Cutting, and Miss Bertha Munde.

"IOLANTHE" BY AMATEURS.

Staten Island Society People Take Parts in Opera.

Many Staten Island society folks last night attended the amateur performance of the comic opera "Iolanthe" at the German Club Rooms, at Stapleton, under the auspices of the Staten Island Cricket Club. Every seat in the house was occupied, and the players received much applause.

The cast was: Lord Chancellor, Charles H. Parsons; Earl of Mount Ararat, John W. Reynolds; Earl Tolloller, Gordon Wills; Private Willis, Harry Manley; Strephon, J. H. Bradford, Jr.; a page, Master Scrymser; Queen of the Fairies, Miss Caroline Post; Iolanthe, Miss Gertrude Eccleston; fairies, Mrs. H. W. Tillinghast, Miss Anne C. Johnson, Miss Bessie Anderson; Phyllis, Mrs. John C. Frémont.

The chorus consisted of:

Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Miss Kittie H. Bennett, Mrs. L. S. Carrere, Mrs. Anson L. Carroll, Miss Mabel Eden, Miss Sybil Eden, Miss Clare Graves, Miss Agnes Graves, Miss Jeanne La Farge, Miss M. R. Leonard, Miss Ida McKeon, Mrs. A. W. Parsons, Miss Kate E. Roberts, Miss Florence T. Stout, Miss Frances D. Robinson, Miss Adeline Robinson, Miss Edith L. Scrymser, Miss Belle Vyse.

Anson L. Carroll, Robert Cochrane, Jr., Nicholas Donelly, Samuel Eccleston, Gustav Heiniken, Jr., E. C. Hayward, J. Ajannin, Jr., Louis La Farge, C. W. O'Connor, B. C. Morris, H. B. Rich, C. T. Stout, E. M. Stout, C. T. Whitehorn, Carl Gordon, E. Howen Bennett, Frederick Delano, Percy M. Newton, and B. M. B. Johnston.

The Quaint Club's Dinner.

The Secretary of the Quaint Club announces the St. Valentine's dinner of that club, to take place at the Hotel Waldorf on Feb. 18, and a very quaint affair it is expected to be. A number of prominent guests have been invited, and the Dinner Committee is leaving nothing undone to make it one of the best of this club's unique dinners. The officers of the club for this year are George H. Daniels, President; W. J. Arkell, Vice President; C. A. Barattoni, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles W. Price, R. W. Parsons, C. A. Barattoni, and George H. Daniels, Executive Committee.

To Open the Charity Ball.

The Charity Ball, on the evening of Feb. 2, will be opened by Mrs William M. Kingsland and Chauncey M. Depew, who will be followed by Mrs. W. C. Egleston, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Henry Mills Day, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. John Dun Wood, Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Howard Wright, and the managers and medical staff of the Nursery and Child's Hospital and the patrons of the ball.

Mrs. Sherwood's Reading Postponed.

Mrs. John Sherwood, because of the storm, postponed her reading in aid of the Kind Word Society, set for yesterday, until the second Thursday in February, at the Windsor Hotel. In addition to the reading of her story, "The Henrietta Home," there will be music by the pianist Fräulein Lewing, and probably some recitations by Robert H. Hatch. The Kind Word Society was organized by Mrs. Sherwood to place deserving young women in respectable employment.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—The marriage of Miss Anna Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank, to Mr. Alfredo Lobo, will take place on the evening of Feb. 10 at the residence of the bride's parents, 217 West Forty-fourth Street. The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of the Temple Israel of Harlem will officiate.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock will give a small dinner to-night. The guests are Mrs. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. John Peters, Mr. John Cadwalader, and Mr. H. K. Richards.

A reception tendered to the Manuscript Society by the Lotos Club yesterday afternoon brought to the clubhouse a number of women as well as men belonging to the society. They were received by a committee of the Governors, and shown through the clubhouse. An opportunity was given to them to inspect the fine collection of old English painting loaned by Messrs. Catholina Lambert and George A. Hearn, and now on view in the club's art gallery. A luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton gave a dinner last evening at 871 Fifth Avenue, in honor of the Vice President-elect and Mrs. Hobart. The guests included ex-Minister and Mrs. Edward J. Phelps, James C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, F. Marion Crawford, M. de Madrazo, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Julian Story, Thomas Cushing, Miss Brice, Miss Garrison, Miss Blight, Mr. Peters, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Robbins, and Mr. Grinnell.

—An entertainment was given yesterday afternoon by James Howard Bridge at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, 21 West Twenty-first Street, in aid of Christ Church rectory, West Islip, L. I. The entertainment began with a piano solo by Mme. de Janvier and a song by Percy Averill, after which the rooms were darkened and the picture comedy, "Cupid in California," was given. It consisted of the reading of the play by the author, Mr. Bridge, while constantly changing stereopticon views were shown illustrating the situations in the play as the reader proceeded.

—The American Symphony Orchestra will give its second concert of the season at Chickering Hall Tuesday evening. The following are among the subscribers: Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. George E. Waring, Mrs. George R. Gibson, Miss Breese, Miss Barnes, Mr. John C. Gray, Dr. C. H. Knight, John L. Cadwalader, Samuel T. Peters, J. E. Delehanty, Dr. I. Adler, Dr. J. Sachs, Mr. E. Naumberg, Mrs. Hellmann, Mrs. Solomon Loeb, Mrs. J. C. Beckwith, Mrs. S. Strauss, Mrs. B. Ulman, Mrs. E. Lauterbach, Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Mrs. George Hoffman, and Mrs. Spencer Trask.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Its Fifth Annual Dinner Enjoyed at Delmonico's Last Evening.

The fifth annual dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars was held at Delmonico's last evening. Covers were laid for 150.

Among those present were Elihu Root, Frederick J. de Peyster, Col. Waring, Commodore Sicard, Edward Shippan of Philadelphia, M. J. Ver Planck, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Frederick H. Beck, Henry C. Swords, Frederick Clarkson, J. Hooker Hamersley, Philip Rhinelander, William M. Stillwell, Mgr. Seton, Myles Standish, Philip Livingston, Charles R. Miller, George W. Olney, C. N Pierce, the Rev. Brady E. Backus, Theodore M. Banta, Johnston L. de Peyster, Charles V. Hubbell, Carlisle Norwood, representing the St. Nicholas Society; Robert T. Varnum, representing the Colonial Order; Berkeley Mostyn, representing the St. George Society; Eugene Van Schaick, repreneting the Holland Society, and J. Bayard Backus, representing the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Chauncey M. Depew, who was down to respond to the toast "New Amsterdam and New York," did not arrive until late.

The other toasts were: "The President of the United States," responded to by Elihu Root; "Old Amsterdam," responded to by Frederick J. de Peyster; "Henry Hudson and the Crew of the Half Moon," Col. Waring; "The Army and Navy of the United States," Commodore Sicard; "Our Country," Edward Shippan.

The opening address was made by Frederick J. de Peyster, who presided. He spoke of the growth of the society, now represented by organizations in twenty States, and of its teachings and mission. A feature of the evening was the presenting of colors, when the stewards marched in carrying the society flags headed by the Stars and Stripes.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Theosophists will hold a public meeting in Arcanum Hall, Clinton and Jackson Avenues, Jersey City, this evening.

"The Mission of Judaism—A Reply" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris's lecture at Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this evening.

The annual performance for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society will take place Feb. 18 at the Metropolitan Opera House, with the co-operation of Messrs. Schoeffel & Grau.

The monthly charitable entertainment for the inmates of the Almshouse will be held to-morrow afternoon at the chapel. The programme is a long and varied one, consisting of songs, recitations, pantomimes, and dances.

The Wednesday Morning Sewing Class will have a musicale and sale for the benefit of its work in the orthopedic and children's ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital Saturday from 3 until 6 P. M. at the Hotel Endicott, 102 West Eighty-second Street.

John Kendrick Bangs will give a reading from his own works, together with vocal and instrumental music, in aid of St. Agnes's Free Library, in West Ninety-first Street, on next Wednesday evening. The reading will be given in the parish house, 121 West Ninety-first Street.

The sixteenth anniversary of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York will be held this evening in the Association Concert Hall, 140 Second Avenue. There will be an address in English by Col. Waring, and one in German by Rev. A. G. Intemann.

A mass meeting will be held at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, Tuesday evening, to demand the release of Irishmen and Irish-American citizens now confined in British prisons for political offenses. John E. Redmond and W. Bourke Cockran will be the principal speakers. The First Regiment Irish Volunteers will have a dress parade.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Williams—Cooke.

Miss Lucy E. Cooke was married to Howard L. Williams at St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, at noon yesterday by the Rev. George R. Van De Water. The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin trimmed with point lace. She was attended by Miss Jennie Howard, Miss Helen Holmes, and Misses Anna and Lilian Westcott of Hartford, Conn. R. Lincoln Lippett of Providence, R. I., was best man, and the ushers were L. C. Williams, John T. Moaran of Rhode Island, Charles T. Cooke of this city, and Harris L. Cooke of Cooperstown, N. Y. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 269 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, followed the weddding. The couple left during the afternoon for their future home, in Ringold, Tenn.

Thorn—Glaser.

Miss Mamie Glaser, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Glaser, was married last evening to Adolph S. Thorn. The ceremony was performed by Dr. D. Kahn in the ballroom of the Hotel Endicott, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-second Street, where the bride's parents reside. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and a tulle veil. Joseph S. Thorn, brother of the groom, was best man, and Henry C. Glaser, Bernard Thorn, George W. Korn, Alexander Herzog, and William L. Holzman were ushers. Following the wedding supper was a large reception, after which the young couple left for the South.

The Grolier Club's Council.

The annual meeting of the Grolier Club was held last evening at the clubhouse, 20 East Thirty-second Street. The following were elected as members of the Council of the class of 1900: Theodore L. De Vinne, Charles F. Chichester, Richard H. Lawrence, Howard Mansfield, Bowen W. Pierson, and, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward H. Bierstadt of the class of 1898, Thomas G. Evans was chosen.

Thomas G. Evans was chosen. After a collation, those present studied a fine collection of over 100 original proofs by Albrecht Durer, loaned by three members of the club. These included plates of the famous "Prodigal Son," "Conversion of St. Hubert," "Adam and Eve," and "St. Jerome in His Study."

Two copies of an edition of Whittingham, published by the club, were sold at auction for $110 each.

Fire Next to Astor Library.

The six-story building 52 and 54 Lafayette Place was afire last night on the sixth floor, occupied by the publishers of Current Literature and the Kutman Publishing Company. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the loft where they started. The firemen were compelled to go on the roof of the Astor Library, which is next to the building, and pour water on the building from there. The damage was $2,000.

SHERIFF'S JURY BANQUET.

Members of the Second Panel and Friends Listen to Witty Speeches at the Hotel Manhattan.

The second panel of the Sheriff's jury had its annual banquet at the Hotel Manhattan last night. More than 200 members of the jury and their guests were present. Controller Ashbel P. Fitch was to have presided, but he was ill, and his place was taken by John McAnerney, who acted as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers. In beginning the after-dinner oratory Mr. McAnerney said he suspected Mr. Fitch of going over to the ranks of the reformers, as he had sent word he had an attack of the gout. [Laughter.] Most of the speakers, he said, had brought long manuscript speeches, which he had finally persuaded them to send home. The Sheriff had brought a list of all the prisoners who had escaped from the jail, [Laughter,] and he introduced Mr. Tamsen, who was received with cheers.

Mr. Tamsen referred to his bad luck in not being able to choose his parents on this side of the water, and in inheriting an old decayed jail in which he was expected to keep the most dangerous class of prisoners. When he gets out of office, he said, he may read in some morning paper that a dead Indian is a good Indian, because he is in nobody's way. No matter where the citizens of this country came from—Ireland, Germany, or Holland—when they are naturalized, they are Americans, ready to die for their country—or furnish a substitute. [Laughter.]

Ex-Gov. Flower spoke briefly. He congratulated Mr. Tamsen that he was not in the State prison, but still Sheriff. [Laughter,] and said he would go out of office with the general comment that he had done his duty.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, chaplain of Columbia University, also spoke. The Columbia Banjo Club, which furnished part of the musical entertainment of the evening, saluted him with the college cry as he rose.

At the head table were the following guests: Judge James Fitzgerald, Justice R. B. Cowing, Chief Justice R. A. Van Wyck, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Justice David McAdam, District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, John S. Wise, Gen. Wager Swayne, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, John McAnerney, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Joseph C. Hendrix, Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Justice Pardon C. Williams, Justice M. J. O'Brien, Justice J. F. Daly, Justice H. W. Bookstaver, Justice H. Bischoff, Jr., Justice H. A. Gildersleeve, Recorder John W. Goff, ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, and John Geroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen.

Among the other diners were the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, C. F. Wells, George Strassner, P. H. Dunn, Martin L. Stemme, W. H. Ricketts, F. Levy, Francis M. Scott, Job E. Hedges, E. P. Barker, T. N. Ely, Henry Loewenthal, the Rev. E. W. Warren, H. H. Sherman, R. G. Monroe, Judge J. W. Fitzsimons, Judge L. J. Conlan, Judge J. H. McCarthy, Judge J. E. Newburger, Judge John P. Schuchman, Judge E. F. O'Dwyer, and Gen. E. L. Molineux.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Smith.

Henry Smith, ex-Treasurer of the Panama Railroad Company, died yesterday at the home of his son, Charles A. Smith, in Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Smith was born in Brooklyn in 1833, and his early life was spent at Huntington, L. I., where he was engaged in a mercantile business. In 1857 he moved to Brooklyn, and remained in the same business until a year later, when he became associated with George and David Hoadley, and was elected Treasurer of the Panama Railroad Company, a post he held for twenty-one years. A few years after resigning his post with the Panama Railroad he became Treasurer of the Ansonia Clock Company, and was with that company six years. He also was associated with the Panama Steamship Company. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Mrs. Amelia B. Post.

Mrs. Amelia B. Post, wife of ex-Congressman M. F. Post, died in Cheyenne, Wyoming, last night. Mrs. Post went to Wyoming with her husband in the early days of the Territory, and was prominent in its history as a Territory and State.

She was instrumental in having the first Legislature of the Territory pass the law granting franchises to women, in 1869. Mrs. Post was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for a number of years.

While in Washington, during her husband's term as Congressman, Mrs. Post frequently spoke from the platform in behalf of woman suffrage.

Addison B. Tuttle.

Addison B. Tuttle was stricken with apoplexy in a Ninth Avenue elevated train at Thirty-fourth Street yesterday morning on his way down town, and died a few hours later at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. B. Marvin, 125 West Eightieth Street. The funeral will be held at 4 to-morrow afternoon, and the burial will be in Utica.

Mr. Tuttle was born in Herkimer County, and was sixty-three years old. He was a member of the Assembly from Oneida County in 1869. He had lived in New York ten years, the last five as an officer of the New York and New Jersey Car Association. A widow and daughter survive him.

Gen. Thomas A. McParlin.

Brevet-Brigadier General Thomas A. McParlin died in Allapolis yesterday. He was in the regular service, which he entered from Maryland, from 1849 until he was retired in July, 1889. He was Major and Surgeon at the outbreak of the rebellion, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for faithful and meritorious service. He won his Brigadier's brevet in 1866 for meritorious and distinguished service in the epidemic of cholera and yellow fever in New Orleans that year.

Prof. Charles H. O. Lallor.

Charles H. O. Lallor, professor of Latin and Greek at St. John's College, Fordham, died Wednesday of consumption. He had been in poor health for some months, and for four weeks was confined to his rooms in the college building. Prof. Lallor was born in Boston in 1860, and was graduated from the Boston College. After a brilliant course in philosophy at the Woodstock University, in Maryland, he was appointed two years ago to the professorship at St. John's. Funeral services will be held this morning, and the burial will be in the seminary grounds.

Obituary Notes.

—Marcus Chapin of Springfield, Mass., Superintendent of the R. H. Smith Manufacturing Company, died yesterday.

—Daniel L. Mitchell, formerly of Taunton, Mass., died yesterday at his home in Boston. He was the third Mayor of Taunton. He was about sixty-three years old.

—Lieut. Charles H. Lyman, on duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was appointed from Ohio, and was Navigator of the Kearsarge when she was lost on Roncador Reef.

—Gurdeon Conklin of Glens Falls, one of the wealthiest men in Northern New York, died yesterday, aged about sixty years. For years he was an extensive breeder of trotting horses, and conducted the Grasslands Stock Farm, in Warren County.

—Mrs. Mary F. Flood of San Francisco, widow of the famous bonanza king, James C. Flood, died Wednesday in San Francisco, after an illness of only two days. Mrs. Flood is survived by two children, James L. Flood and Miss Cora Jane Flood.

—Charles Swan of Trenton, N. J., for many years a Water Commissioner of that city, and formerly Superintendent of the Roebling Iron Works, died yesterday, aged sixty-five years. When the Brooklyn Bridge was being built, Mr. Swan was in charge of all the iron work for the bridge done at the mills.

Sale of Reinhart's Drawings.

The second evening's sale of original drawings of C. S. Reinhart took place at the American Art Galleries, in Madison Square, last evening. The attendance of buyers was small. Drawings in black and white were the chief offerings, and brought from $2 to $26. The total for the evening was $820.50.

MANY SHIPS ARE OVERDUE

SOME KEPT BACK BY STORMS, OTHERS LONG DELAYED.

Some Probably Now Otuside the Port Awaiting a Chance to Come In—High Premiums for Reinsurance of Some Vessels.

The storm effectually closed the port yesterday forenoon and the preceding night, no vessels venturing out or attempting to come in past the bar. During the afternoon, however, a number of vessels which had anchored inside the Hook, passed out, and a few of those due, which had been keeping off shore, came in. Among these were the Anchoria, from Glasgow; the Trinidad, from Bermuda, and the Yumuri, from Jamaica.

Other vessels due, which did not show up, presumably because of bad weather further out to sea, were the Chicago City, from Swansea; the Thingvalla, from Stettin; Martello, from Hull; Newcommen, from St. Lucia; Armenia, from Hamburg; Idaho, from London; Britannic, from Liverpool, and the Munchen and Trave, from Bremen.

These were all due yesterday. There are others overdue, whose delay cannot be attributed to the present storm, but to bad weather met at sea. The White Star freighter Cevic, Capt. Nicol, from Liverpool Jan. 15, was due Monday.

The bark St. James, which went down to Sandy Hook Wednesday, preparatory to sailing, dragged her anchor during the night, and in the morning the Marine Observer at the Hook reported that she had come to a standst

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. (Member of New York Stock Exchange.) R. B. DODSON.
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1896.
To the Holders of
Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes:

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable: that this Committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the noteholders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOHN A. STEWART, EDWARD KING, ALEXANDER E. ORR, } Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1891.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Wheeling & Lake Erie Extension and Improvement Bonds.
DUE 1930.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive, as depositaries, the above-mentioned bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, on the terms of an agreement in the course of preparation, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders.

Under this agreement, the undersigned will purchase, at their face value, the coupons due February 1st, of the bonds deposited with them, in case they shall not be paid by the Receivers. Proper receipts will be issued for the deposited bonds.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. of London will receive the deposit of bonds in London.

Brown Bros. & Company,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 30th, 1897, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $131,232.08 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1897, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
December 30th, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market featureless. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The stupidity of midsummer dullness would not surpass the standstill style of business of the stock market at present. Less than 85,000 shares of stock bought and sold in the whole day breaks records for every past January.

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Only one stock was traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares. That, of course, was Sugar Trust. Burlington got beyond 7,000, and St. Paul passed the 9,000 mark; but these stocks, relatively conspicuous, fluctuated within so narrow a range as to make their transactions inconsequential.

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Manhattan bobbed around in a rather lively way, dropping from 91 below 90, and losing over a point on transactions in 6,000 shares. Many rumors were in circulation to explain this. The truth (probably soon to be officially announced) is that the Manhattan Company is to issue some new bonds. This, by the way, is one of the interesting facts which for the present is officially denied.

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The anthracite coal stocks were not important features in the day's transactions. Delaware and Hudson, the most largely dealt in, gained three-eighths of 1 per cent. on the annual statement, showing earnings of over 5 per cent. last year.

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Government bonds made a further advance. The 4s, 1925, rose ⅝; the 4s, 1907, coupon, and the 5s, registered, ¼, and the 4s 1907, registered, and the 5s, coupon, ⅛. There were sales of $30,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123⅝@123¾.

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In State bonds $11,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¼, seller, 20 flat, and $1,000 do, at 62¼, regular way.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

C., H. V. & T.	1¾	Nor. Pacific pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas.	⅝	O. R. & N. pf.	1½
Met. Traction	½	O. S. L. & U. N.	½
N. J. Central	¾	all in. pd.	1½
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½	St. P., M. & M.	½
Nor. Pacific	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1½	Mich. Central	1
Am. Tobacco	¾	Pacific Mail	⅝
Ann Arbor	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Lake Shore	1	Wabash pf.	½
Long Island	1	W. U. Tel.	½
Manhattan	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C., H. V. & T. 5s.	4¾	P., D. & E. 1st.	1
Col. Mid. con. t. r.	1	P., D. & E. 1st, Ev.	
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952.	1	Div.	1
Long I. gen. 4s.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d,	
N. P. con. t. r.	1⅝	Class A.	2
N. P. & M. 1st t. r.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d,	
O. S. Line 6s t. r.	1	Class B.	1
O. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1¼	St. P. 1st, Southw'st.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Brooklyn El. 1st.	1¼	Ohio South. 1st.	1½
C. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	
Col. Mid. 1st t. r.	2	Birm.	1
H. & T. 1st 5s.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $87,890,549; balances, $3,942,244; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $237,619.

Money on call in London 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates ½c higher, at $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¾.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50@25c discount.

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The President of a Wall Street bank said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative regarding the stand being taken by the banks as to rates in the money market:

"There is a great deal of talk about lower rates for both time and call money, and much can be heard regarding the futility of any effort on the part of the banks to keep up interest rates. My own opinion is that borrowers are now being offered lower rates than they will again see for some time. I do not think that there will be any further reduction in rates. On the contrary, I am confident that the banks have taken a position which they can and will maintain.

"It does not pay to loan money at lower rates than those now prevailing. There is no profit in call money lower than 2 per cent. There is no profit in six months' money lower than 3 per cent. The banks all feel this, and even if there was no understanding between them, I doubt if they would submit to lower rates than those of the present time.

"The trust and insurance companies have gone into the call market and loaned money at 1½ per cent. But the banks have paid no attention to this, and have rigidly held to their 2 per cent. rate. Even with the extreme dullness in the time market, the banks have made no loans lower than 3 per cent. for four and six months. There has been no yielding by the banks.

"Borrowers who are holding off in anticipation of lower rates in the time market are quite likely to be left behind. If I were a merchant, and expected to be in need of funds within the next few months, I would take advantage of present rates and borrow money for ten months or a year now. In the long run it will prove a profitable piece of business."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 35¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 55⅞; Erie, ⅜, to 15⅝; New York Central, ⅜, to 96¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅞. Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 96¾. St. Paul sold at 78¼, Reading at 13⅜, and Louisville & Nashville at 52¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 9-16 for money and 112⅝ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £694,614 during the week, and £9,000 on balance to-day. The proportion of the reserve to liabilitity, which last week was 52.15 per cent., now stands at 53.39 per cent., as compared with an advance from 62.52 per cent. to 63.15 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3½ per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in specie of 1,850,000f. gold and 925,000f. silver. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f. 82½c., and exchange on London at 25f. 19c.

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The increase in speculation in London is small. Advices report some slight effect from the recent reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate, but it has hardly been appreciable. The maintenance of the Bank's rate yesterday was no surprise. Few people expected a further reduction to follow so closely on the heels of that of a week ago.

In the New York market yesterday London was rather conspicuous as a buyer. The purchases for foreign account were small, but compared with those of the past few weeks there was a decided improvement.

The Atchison securities, and particularly the "adjustments," have of late found favor abroad. The buying of the latter yesterday by houses with London connections was noticeable.

The Delaware and Hudson.

President R. M. Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Co. talked freely yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES touching the matters involved in recent Wall Street criticisms of his corporation's conduct. Mr. Olyphant said:

"We must regard THE NEW YORK TIMES's criticism as unjust. They tend to create undeserved anxieties among security holders. The Delaware and Hudson Company is now in a position as strong as ever it was in the past. We believe our management is properly conservative. Our aim is to make it so. In view of all the untoward conditions directly and indirectly affecting the situation of every coal property in the country, we cannot think we have special reasons for complaint.

"As to the issue of $1,000,000 New York and Canada debenture bonds, which THE TIMES characterizes as 'capitalizing a deficit,' the truth is just this: The New York and Canada has been an incomplete road for years past; we have been continually developing it; upon its construction and improvement we have regularly and legitimately spent large sums of money. These expenditures have been actually and only for construction. For advances on this construction account we are entitled certainly to repayment. Such repayment being made to us we naturally use it in the same way as we would any other cash asset. We have paid bills with it, we have bought coal with it, we have met charges for construction, we have in other most ordinarily legitimate ways made fit uses of it. We loaned our own money to pay for construction on the New York and Canada line, and when part of that money is returned we treat it just as we would have treated the original sums which in its return it now represents. There has been no manipulative bookkeeping in connection with this or any other item in the Delaware and Hudson's accounts. Money paid back to us has been entered in our books in the plainest of straightforward ways, and our expenditure of that money, as of all other moneys, has been in accordance with most prudent methods.

"Now, as to the disposition of 8,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga stock, yielding us something like $1,400,000, the facts are these: That stock was sold because in the opinion of the managers of the Delaware and Hudson Company the large sum of money it represented could be most advantageously used in the conduct of our affairs. That stock, ever since we acquired it, had stood on our books at its par value merely—just as all other security assets in our treasury stand. Had it ever been Delaware and Hudson's policy to make merely attractive showings in its financial statements, is it probable that we would have omitted to credit among our assets the large premium which some of those securities have always commanded? Not counting the 8,000 shares of Rensselaer and Saratoga sold in 1895, we still have 8,000 shares of the same stock among our treasury assets. The block we sold brought between 175 and 180. Within the last few weeks we have been approached with a proposition involving an offer of 190 for the 8,000 we still hold.

"But in order to meet in its fullest measure, the criticisms of THE TIMES, you can quote me as saying that there is no reason whatever why there should not be the most explicit statement of what disposition was made of the cash returns obtained for the stock sold in 1895. The face value of $800,000 was treated precisely as the recent return to us by the New York and Canada road of the $1,000,000 advanced on its construction—used in the conduct of our business, just as it would have been used had we originally not acquired the stock but kept in its stead $800,000 in cash on hand. The premium of something over $600,000 went naturally into the year's item of 'miscellaneous profits.' The criticism is made that this item of 'miscellaneous profits' is in our report's phraseology, an 'annual profit.' It is true that the $600,000 of premium was not all earned in the one year of 1895. I remember that when we were officially met in our Board of Managers, and as President I reported that we had converted these market value profits into cash, I asked of our board whether they agreed with me that it should be made an entry under this 'miscellaneous profit' item—annual profits as superficially considered it might seem to be scheduled. No one of us thought it properly belonged anywhere else.

"But it is only fair that THE TIMES should be informed, and that THE TIMES should inform its readers that when our 'miscellaneous profits' included this premium it was set forth that by such use of the premium our company had earnings applicable to dividends realized during the year equal to 6¾ per cent. on our company's capital stock, while wholly independent of it the applicable earnings were beyond 5 per cent.

"It must not be ignored by any fair student of Delaware and Hudson's affairs that we have in our conservative way built up an important surplus. Had we been given to speculative management, that surplus long ago might have been dissipated. As it is, it provides a stanch bulwark for the protection of the investors whose interests are with us in trust. It seems to me, touching this particular fact, that I can with propriety refer THE TIMES to what I had occasion to say in my report to our company for 1884, my first report as the Delaware and Hudson's President. Especially pertinent those remarks seem now:

"The financial position of the company is a strong one, and the many stockholders who have expressed anxiety thereto, owing to unfounded public statements, will find reassurance in referring to the figures given herewith, and, in this connection, your managers desire you to remember in reference to dividends that the policy of the company has been to pay the dividend of any year out of the previous earnings.

"Our complete report in its usual pamphlet form will probably be issued within the next fortnight," said President Olyphant in conclusion.

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The following (furnished to THE TIMES by a Director) will appear as part of the annual report of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to its stockholders:

"Stockholders frequently ask about the coal lands of the company and the possibility of their exhaustion. Careful reports on file in this office show that coal can be profitably mined from our properties for from sixty to seventy years, with an annual output as large as in any previous year."

"The business of the New York and Canada Railroad has required expenditures for permanent improvements from year to year since it was first opened. On account of advances made by this company for such purpose, as well as for its construction, that company issued during the past year its debenture bonds for $1,000,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and payable in 1904. These bonds were guaranteed by this company, and sold at par.

"The profit and loss of the yearly business of the New York and Canada Railroad is, and always has been, placed, as it should be, in the profit and loss account of your company."

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A Director furnishes also the following tabulated statement:

Statement showing annual profits of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 1887 to 1896, inclusive:

1887	11.88
1888	13.65
1889	10.36
1890	10.48
1891	7.35
1892	10.11
1893	10.71
1894	7.10
1895	6.75
1896	5.04

Average per annum for ten years, 9.343 per cent.

AS TO ATCHISON ADJUSTMENTS.

The recent marked strength in Atchison adjustment 4s has been accompanied by rumors, widely circulated throughout Wall Street, predicting a dividend on these securities in the Spring.

It is well understood that the adjustments do not call for interest before the year 1900 unless the Directors of the company consider their surplus earnings large enough to warrant such a payment. It is also well known that until 1900 the 4 per cent. interest on the bonds is non-cumulative. But there is talk of excellent business being done by the Atchison Road, and on this is based the expectation of a dividend.

Such talk is idle. According to the terms of the adjustment mortgage itself, there can be no interest paid on the bonds until next October. The mortgage is explicit when it says:

"On or before the 15th day of October in each year, beginning with the year 1897, the Board of Directors shall and will ascertain the surplus net earnings, for the fiscal year ending on the preceding 30th day of June, of the railways and other property covered by this mortgage and of the railway company from all sources, and shall determine the rate of interest, if any, which such surplus net earnings shall suffice to pay pro rata on account of the interest then payable on the bonds hereby secured—that is to say, non-cumulative interest at the rate of 4 per cent. for each fiscal year, up to June 30, 1900, and cumulative interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum after that date."

In view of this it is idle to speculate on the ability and willingness of the Atchison Directors to pay interest on the adjustment 4s until we are at least somewhere near the time for such action—Oct. 15, 1897.

BOSTON'S COPPER SPECULATION.

Regarding the situation in the copper stocks, the phenomenal advances in which are attracting the attention of the whole speculative world, The Boston Post quotes an authority as saying:

"The Street has not begun to see the excitement in copper stocks that it is going to witness. It is going to be something which will eclipse the French syndicate days when those who had shorted copper stocks felt as though they had a volcano under them. Many of the copper stocks at that time advanced 15 and 20 points a day, and we are going to see that repeated. Does anybody really realize what the Calumet and Hecla mine could do with copper at 12 or 13 cents? I say that it can easily earn and pay $50 a year, and do you know what that means for the stock? It means $600 to $800 a share for it, for instead of copper averaging between 12 and 13 cents, it will run between 12½ and 13½ cents a pound.

"A year ago copper was at 10 cents, and in spite of very dull business in this country it advanced to 11½ cents at the close. That was an advance of 1½ cents. The year opened with copper at 11½ cents, and with any sort of good business, instead of the advance being 1½ cents it will be 3 cents for the year. That is why all the copper stocks are a purchase, some more than others perhaps, but they are all bound to go considerably higher. By April 1 prices on many of these stocks will be from 40 to 100 per cent. higher than they now are, and copper will sell at 13 cents."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

Business at all important trade centres of the South, as reported by The Chattanooga Tradesman's special correspondents among manufacturers and dealers, shows improvement and the demand for manufactured goods in nearly all lines is steadily increasing. Prices are still low, but an advance is sure to follow an increase in consumption and production. The iron and steel market shows no new features. The iron industry is still trying to settle prices, and the slow progress in this direction serves to retard business in some branches. The demand for pig iron is moderate, with indications favorable for an increase, and there is a fair movement in Southern iron.

The lumber trade is becoming considerably more active in some sections, and the outlook for business in the Spring is encouraging.

Trade is improving in the coal mining districts, and the mines are nearly all busy. Southern cotton mills report only a fair business. At Rome, Ga., the Massachusetts Cotton Mills will add 60,000 spindles and other improvements, at a cost of $600,000.

The most important new industries are reported by The Tradesman as follows: The Denton Implement and Saddlery Company, capital $25,000, Denton, Texas; the Robinson-Wiggs Foundry and Machine Company, capital $10,000, Birmingham, Ala.; the Millview Gold Mining Company, capital $500,000, Unionville, Va., quarries will be developed at Elberton, Ga., at a cost of $30,000; the Miller-Stone Manufacturing Company, capital $20,000, has been chartered at Fort Worth, Texas; the Houston Packing Company, capital $60,000, at Houston, Texas; the Carolina Manufacturing Company, capital $10,000, Newberry, S. C., and the Bancroft Lumber Company, capital $100,000, at Orange, Texas.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

From a reliable Boston source comes the following estimate of coal trade conditions and prospects:

Aside from the temporary firmness inspired in the coal market by seasonable weather the condition of trade is unsatisfactory to dealers, and has been so for some time. The producing companies have met with little encouragement in their efforts recently to market their accumulated supplies. The principal cause of weakness, moreover, is said to be a desire on the part of some of the mining companies to secure a larger percentage in the 1897 allotment of coal to be placed on the market by the various parties to the agreement.

Whether these jealousies will be carried to the point of disrupting the combination cannot be foretold at this time, but the probabilities are that they will not.

Wholesalers assert that, inasmuch as there are said to be nearly 1,000,000 tons of anthracite now unsold at tidewater points, the output for January and February combined ought not to exceed 5,000,000 tons. No definite announcement has come as yet from the combination regarding a curtailment of mining operations, but the idea that the companies will be compelled to adopt some such course prevails among close observers of the drift of affairs in the trade.

WALL STREET TALK.

It is stated on the Street that of the block of Second Avenue Railway Company stock bought by Mr. W. C. Whitney, 6,000 shares were purchased from Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt at $190 per share. The deal is said to have been made with Mr. Charles F. Cox, acting for Mr. Vanderbilt.

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People who have been closely identified with the matter say that the Whitney holdings now amount to just a bare majority of the stock. It is pointed out that a two-thirds vote is required by law to lease a road to an operating company such as the Metropolitan. Some interesting developments are promised.

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An instance of the inactivity yesterday was the small trading in that usually active stock, Rock Island. It was after 1 o'clock before the first full hundred-share lot was sold. The transactions in Rock Island for the whole session aggregated only 540 shares.

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Rumor had it yesterday that a syndicate had been formed to take up the Hocking Valley securities which have lately been hanging over the market. It is also said that this syndicate has arranged to take care of certain loans maturing next week, on which Hocking Valley stock is held as collateral.

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The bears predicted that considerable Omaha would be thrown on the market as soon as the dividend was declared. The declaration, however, had no effect. The whole day's tradings in Omaha amounted to only 1,000 shares.

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There is a well-defined rumor on the Street that Northern Pacific stock is being bought up by interests closely identified with a large Western railroad.

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Another bit of gossip has it that the Northern Pacific syndicate is shortly to close its books and divide profits.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	111	115
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.	100	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	103½	104½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	150	155
Eighth Avenue R. R.	330	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2.	55	60
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue R. R.	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	145	..
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s.	108	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue R. R.	159	161
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	101	103
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	56½	57½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock.	58	60
Union Ferry stock	60	62
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.	80	88
Indianapolis Gas stock	128	133
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104½	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	84
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.	89	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.	76	78

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	68	71
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	205
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	63
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	46	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	75½	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95	96½
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	81
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	106	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	110	112
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	90	91

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41½	44
American Typefounders'	27	33
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	97½	100
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
Michigan Peninsular Car.	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	51½
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	20	22
New York Biscuit Company 6s.	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.)	..	10
Pennsylvania Coal.	315	330
Pratt & Whitney	3	7
Pratt & Whitney pf.	50	65
Standard Oil Trust	263½	267
Trenton Pottery	..	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	7	8½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	78	81

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	58½	62½
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Iron Steamboat 6s.	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	70	75
New York and New Jersey Tel.	124	126
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	95	97
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock.	16	17
Trow Directory pf.	27	33

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Judge Showalter has just decided that the dissolution of an industry on the part of the State absolves the company from the fulfillment of all contracts which at the time of the intervention of the State were unexecuted or unperformed. In brief, when the State takes from an individual association its life and capacity to do business, the corporation (meaning security holders) cannot be held for the continuing obligations. The decision was interesting to the Stock Exchange, because it was delivered in connection with the American Spirits Manufacturing Company. The lower courts first decided that the receiver was not liable for the contracts of the old Whisky Trust, then averred that the Whisky Trust was not responsible for unexpired obligations, and now the judgment is that the American Spirits Manufacturing Company (the successor of the old whisky concern) cannot be held in any way for the omissions or commissions of Mr. Greenhut's quondam organization.

The bears took another raid on American Strawboard, pushing it down to 29¾ from nearly 32 yesterday. In spite of the assurance of a good showing in the coming annual report, friends of the stock decline to buy at these very attractive prices. The Clearing House settlement prices were:

American Strawboard	29¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Brewing & Malt Co.	11½
Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	34
Chicago City Railway	212
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	36½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	48
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	121
Lake Street Elevated	15½
Int. Packing Co.	28
Int. Packing Co. pf.	44
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co.	11½
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	35¼
New York Biscuit Co.	55¼
North Chicago Street R. R.	185
Street's W. S. C. Line	14¾
West Chicago Street R. R.	81¾
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	12½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The improvement in local trading, which became manifest yesterday, was continued to-day, the dealings being more between commission houses than room traders. Investment orders appeared to be plentiful, but were so difficult because of their limit, which was as a rule below current quotations. Demand was largely centred in Consolidated Traction (New Jersey) 5s, Edison Electric 5s, and Electric and People's 4s in the bond department, and on Pennsylvania Heat preferred, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia Traction. The result was slightly higher prices for this group of securities. Union Traction, on the other hand, weakened on promised hostile legislation to traction interests at Harrisburg, but well-posted people here express no alarm over the situation. Quay and Widener are again at peace, and this will, it is believed, insure the Senator's support in the State Legislature.

Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg preferred stock will net a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend in April. Sensational developments are said to be pending in Indianapolis Passenger, but they are not expected before next week. The stock to-day sold at 21¾. Aside from the securities named local trading was generally inactive, but the tone throughout was firm.

Closing quotations for the leading active stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	29	29⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅞	52⅛
Reading	13 1-16	13⅛
Western N. Y. & Penn.	2¾	3
Lehigh Navigation	40	41
Philadelphia Traction	70⅛	70¼
Union Traction	9⅝	9¾
Electric & People's 4s	73¼	73½
Electric Storage Battery com.	30⅜	30⅝
Electric Storage Battery pf.	32½	33
Metropolitan Traction	109¼	110
Penn. Heat com.	14⅝	14⅞
Penn. Heat pf.	28¼	28½
United Gas	73	73¼
Welsbach Light	46½	47
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Exchange	172	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	M. & Traders'	130
Central National	155	Mercantile	165
Chase National	535	Merchants'	136
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	154
Citizens'	125	National Union	105
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	204	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	290	N. Bank, N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2000	Park	255
First Nat. of Sta. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	530	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs'	174	Western National	114
Lincoln National	275		

There were sales of 80 shares of Commerce at 204, and 20 shares Importers and Traders' at 531.

Production of Metals.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s report on the production of precious and other metals in 1896 shows: Gold west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia, $54,389,242; silver, same territory, $35,784,963; copper, all sources in United States, $28,869,305; lead, same, $7,236,026. The percentages were: Gold, 43.07; silver, 28.34; copper, 22.86; lead, 5.73. The yield of all these metals for 1896 was $129,289,536.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Twenty-third Ward Bank has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 28, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	52	Adams Express.....	150	151	150	151	.....
11½	13½	55	American Cotton Oil..	12¾	12¾	12	12	—1
54	55¼	210	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	—1½
100	112	80	American Express.....	110	110	109½	110	.....
13⅜	13¾	544	American Spirits Mfg.	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
31	31½	340	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	31½	31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅜
116⅜	116¾	12,910	American Sugar Refs.	117⅛	117⅛	116½	116⅜	— ⅝
103¼	103⅝	20	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	103¼	104	103¼	104	.....
85	90	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	86	86	85½	85½	.....
73¼	73½	2,291	American Tobacco....	74½	74½	74	74	— ¾
8¾	9	100	Ann Arbor.....	9	9	9	9	— ½
14¼	14⅜	650	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
24⅛	24⅜	2,200	At., T. & S. F. pf....	24⅜	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
11½	12	300	Bay State Gas.....	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11⅝	.....
18½	20	238	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19	19	19	—3
17¼	17½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
73⅞	74	7,315	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	74¼	74¼	73⅝	74	.....
78	78¼	2,110	Chicago Gas.....	78⅛	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
76	76⅛	9,130	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76⅛	76¼	75⅞	76	— ⅛
131½	132	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	132	132	132	132	.....
104¼	104⅝	200	Chi. & Northwestern.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
67¾	68¼	450	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68	68	67⅞	68	.....
27	28	325	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	27½	27½	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	26	310	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	25	25	25	25	.....
9⅛	9¼	5,110	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	8¾	10¼	8¾	10¼	+1⅛
149	150	590	Consolidated Gas Co..	150	150	149¾	149⅝	+ ⅝
106⅜	106⅝	2,568	Delaware & Hudson..	106½	107¼	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
153	155	635	Del., Lack. & West..	154	154	152¾	152¾	.....
14¾	14⅞	100	Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	1,771	General Electric.....	34¾	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
120½	122	275	Great Northern pf....	120	120	120	120	.....
93½	94½	35	Illinois Central.....	95	95	95	95	.....
6¾	7	100	Iowa Central.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
74	76	300	Laclede Gas pf.....	75	75	75	75	.....
152	154¼	205	Lake Shore.....	152¾	152¾	152¼	152¼	—1
44	46	300	Long Island.....	45	45	44	45	—1
50¾	50⅞	2,175	Louisville & Nashville	50⅞	51	50⅜	50⅞	.....
90¼	90⅝	6,230	Manhattan Con.....	91	91	89⅞	90¼	—1¼
109½	110	1,150	Metropolitan Traction	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ½
89	91	200	Michigan Central.....	90	90	90	90	—1
13½	14¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	14	14	14	14	.....
30½	30⅞	420	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	.....
21⅞	22	400	Missouri Pacific.....	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
165	168½	130	Morris & Essex.....	166	166	166	166	.....
25¼	26	160	National Lead Co....	25½	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
99¼	99¾	490	New Jersey Central...	99	99¾	99	99¾	+ ¾
93	93⅛	135	New York Central....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
8¼	8½	50	N. Y., Sus. & West...	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
23¼	24¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
14⅛	14¼	2,857	Northern Pacific.....	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14	+ ¾
34⅞	35	9,759	Northern Pacific pf..	33⅞	35	33⅞	35	+1⅛
13	24	100	O. R. & Nav.....	16	16	16	16	.....
41	42	150	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	40½	40½	40½	40½	+1½
15	16	100	O.S.L. & U.N.,all in.pd	16	16	16	16	+1½
24¼	25	410	Pacific Mail.....	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾	¾
26¼	26¾	1,925	P. & R., all in. pd....	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
13¾	15	105	P., C., & St. L.....	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
4¾	5¼	7	St. L. & San Fran....	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
36	37¼	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
12½	13½	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
114	116	270	St. P., Minn. & Man.	114	114	114	144	+1
49⅜	50¼	1,000	St. Paul & Omaha....	50½	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
133	137	15	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	132	132	132	132	.....
14½	15	200	Southern Pacific.....	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
28⅝	29	50	Southern Railway pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
11	11¼	319	Standard R. & T.....	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	.....
29⅛	29⅜	1,300	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	1,110	Union Pacific.....	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ¼
8¾	9¼	200	United States Leather.	9	9	9	9	— ¼
22	23	160	United States Rubber.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
74	75	150	U. S. Rubber pf.....	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
15¾	16	225	Wabash pf.....	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ½
98	100	35	Wells-Fargo Express..	99	99½	99	99½	.....
83⅜	84	2,172	Western Union Tel....	84	84	83¾	83⅞	— ½
2½	2⅝	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
Sales.....		87,328						

Silver.

65⅛	65¼	5,000	Bullion certificates....	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	.....

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Fort Worth & D C 1st	
1,000.....	70	1,000.....	54½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		3,000.....	54⅞
1,000.....	77¾	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	
12,000.....	78	20,000.....	107½
5,000.....	78½	Kan Pac 1st Cons,	
5,000..*	78	Trust Co certfs	
Atch, T & S F gen 4s		10,000.....	74½
55,000.....	81⅛	5,000.....	74¾
10,000.....	81	15,000.....	75
10,000.....	81⅛	3,000.....	75¼
1,000.....	81	15,000.....	75
500.....	81¼	21,000s3.....	75½
3,000.....	81⅜	1,000.....	75½
16,000.....	81⅛	Laclede Gas L Co of	
Adjustment 4s		St L 1st 5s	
15,000.....	47⅝	5,000.....	94
5,000.....	47⅞	1,000.....	94¼
1,000s3.....	47⅜	L S & M So Div Bds	
48,000.....	47¾	2,000.....	108½
20,000.....	47⅝	10,000.....	108⅜
13,000.....	47½	Lehigh & N Y 1st	
Austin & Northwest 1st		5,000.....	93
5,000.....	83¾	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	
5,000.....	83½	5,000.....	117
Broadway & 7th Av 1st		Long Island G M 4s	
cons 5s		2,000.....	85
10,000.....	118	Louisville & Nashville,	
Brooklyn Elev 1st		Pens & Atl 1st	
1,000.....	72¼	3,000.....	100
2,000.....	73	Lo, N A & Chic Cons,	
2,000.....	73¼	Trust Co certfs	
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s		6,000.....	85
5,000.....	78	Manhattan Ry con 4s	
6,000.....	78⅝	2,000.....	93
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Metropol Elev 1st	
11,000.....	107¾	3,000.....	117½
Brook W & W Co 5s		1,000.....	117⅝
2,000.....	100⅞	Metropol Elev 2d	
Canada Southern 2d		5,000.....	105½
8,000.....	107	Mexican Int 1st 4s	
Central of N J gen 5s		10,000.....	72¼
2,000.....	116½	Milwaukee & St Paul,	
Ches & O gen 4½s		Chic & Pac West 5s	
10,000.....	75½	3,000$20F.....	112⅜
1,000.....	75	Milwaukee & St Paul,	
1,000.....	75¼	Southwest Div	
Ches & O, R & A Div,		10,000.....	117½
1st Cons 4s		2,000s20F.....	117
1,000.....	100½	Wis & Min Div	
2d Cons 4s		4,000.....	110¼
2,000.....	89	6,000.....	100⅜
2,000.....	89½	Mil & St Paul 7s, Gold	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000.....	128½
2,000.....	109½	Mil & St Paul Cons	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s		1,000.....	130¼
7,000.....	116¼	Mil & St P G M 4s,	
15,000.....	116½	Series A	
Chic, Bur & Quincy,		1,000.....	99
Nebraska Ext 4s		Minn & St L con 5s	
20,000s20F.....	88⅝	1,000.....	102
5,000.....	88¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st	
Chic & E Ill gen 5s		6,000.....	94½
6,000.....	99⅜	Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s	
4,000.....	100	5,000.....	83½
10,000.....	99	5,000.....	83¾
Chicago & Erie 1st		Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	
35,000.....	111¼	500.....	62½
Chic & Northwestern,		10,000.....	62¼
Coupon Gold 7s		Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
3,000.....	117½	6,000.....	67⅜
S F deb 5s, 1933		5,000.....	68
6,000s20F.....	111¼	Nat Starch M Co 1st	
Chic, R I & P ext 5s		2,000.....	100½
6,000.....	102¾	N Y Cent 1st Coup	
Registered		4,000s3.....	118
5,000 Y.....	101½	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	
Chic, R I & P deb 5s		10,000.....	105½
2,000.....	96	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	
C, St P, M & O Cons		1,000.....	108⅞
1,000s5F.....	129	1,000.....	108⅝
Col Coal & Iron 6s		4,000.....	108⅞
1,000.....	100	N Y, Ontario & W,	
Colorado Mid 1st,		Refunding 4s	
Trust Co certfs		2,000.....	92
5,000.....	65	N Y, Susq & W 1st,	
Colorado Mid 4s,		Refunding 5s	
Trust Co certfs		1,000.....	102½
30,000.....	16	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		3,000.....	86¼
10,000.....	74	30,000.....	86⅜
31,000.....	75	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
3,000.....	75½	17,000.....	53
7,000.....	75	500.....	53
Col & Ninth Av 1st		500.....	53
2,000.....	117	13,000.....	53⅛
Duluth & Man 1st,		46,000.....	53¼
Trust Co certfs		15,000.....	53⅛
1,000.....	81	30,000.....	53¼
Dul, S Shore & A 5s		500.....	53
20,000.....	100	4,000.....	53¼
E Tenn. V & Ga 1st		15,000.....	53⅜
2,000.....	108½	20,000.....	53¼
Erie 4s, prior bds		45,000.....	53⅜
5,000.....	93½	30,000.....	53¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1952		North Pac 3d Coup,	
8,000.....	103	Trust Co certfs,	
Internat & Gt N 1st		assented	
2,000.....	119½	31,000.....	80
Iowa Central 1st 5s		20,000.....	80¼
3,000.....	96¾	20,000.....	80⅜
Total sales.....			$1,621,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅛@65¼. Sales of 5,000 ounces at 65¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64 15-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 511,075.79 ounces of silver bullion, against which 511 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 501 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years: Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date..$223,556
Exports in the same period..... 164,680

Net imports	$58,876
Net exports, 1896.....	5,281,473
Net exports, 1895.....	18,768,726
Net exports, 1894.....	667,408
Net exports, 1893.....	10,661,585

***

On the Stock Exchange 70 shares of Standard sold at 1.70. On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Brunswick sold at 18@17@18; 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.10; 200 Mexican at .45; 500 Mount Rosa at .11; 100 Portland at 1.25, and 200 Savage at .80.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,680	Am. Sug. Refs.	117⅝	117⅝	116¼	116¾
3	Am.Sug. Rfs. pf.	104	104	104	104
680	Chicago Gas	78	78½	77¾	77¾
150	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	67⅝	68	67⅜	68
5,600	C., B. & Q.....	74¼	74½	73⅞	73⅝
5,700	Ch., Mil. & St. P.	76¼	76¼	75¼	75¼
30	Central of N. J..	99⅝	99⅝	99	99
30	C.,St. P.,M. & O.	50	50	50	50¼
260	Del. & Hudson ..	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107
80	Gen. Electric ..	34½	34½	34½	34½
550	Louis. & Nash...	50⅞	51	50⅝	50⅝
1,450	Manhattan.....	90⅜	90⅜	89⅞	90⅜
20	Mo. Pacific	22	22	22	22
250	Nor. Pacific	13¾	13⅞	13¼	13⅞
700	Nor. Pac. pf....	34½	35	34½	35
1,480	Phil. & Reading	23¾	23¾	23¼	23⅝
20	Tenn. C. & I....	29½	29½	29½	29½
70	Union Pacific ..	7¼	7¼	7	7
50	U. S. Leather pf.	61⅝	62⅛	61⅝	62⅛
310	West. Union	83¾	83⅞	83½	83¾
23,113					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	81⅛	81⅛	81	81
5,000	Nor. Pac. con....	57¼	57¼	57	57
3,000	Rock. I. 5s, C..	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2,000	St.L. & I. M.1st.	103½	103½	103½	103½
$15,000					

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	96	..
4s, r., 1907.....	111⅞	112⅝
4s, c., 1907.....	112½	113
4s, r., 1925.....	122⅝	123
4s, c., 1925.....	123⅜	124
5s, r., 1904.....	113¾	114¼
6s, c., 1904.....	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1898.	103⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1899.	106⅞	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896.	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897.	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	104	..
Alb. & Sus.....	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 5s	60	..
Am. Coal.....	111	125
Am. Tobacco pf..	102½	104
Ann Arbor pf....	24	26
Atlantic & Pacific.	⅛	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf...	104	106
Brooklyn Un. Gas.	90	93
Brunswick Co....	⅜	½
Buff., R. & P....	16¾	21
Buff., R. & P. pf..	..	65
Bur., C. R. & N..	71	76
Canada Southern.	45	46
Canadian Pac....	54⅞	55
Central Pacific....	13	14
Chi. & Alton.....	164	167
Chi. & Alton pf...	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.....	39	42
Chi. & E. Ill. pf...	90	100
Chicago G. W....	4¼	5⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf..	152	..
Cleve. & Pitts....	168½	170
Col. C. & I. Dev..	½	1
Col. C. & I. Dev.pf.	3	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	80	..
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.....	3⅜	4
C., H. V. & T. pf.	25	..
Del. & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs		
22,000.....		43½
14,000.....		44
10,000.....		43¾
North Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented		
43,000.....		56⅛
10,000.....		56¾
16,000.....		57
Ohio Southern 1st		
10,000s3.....		86
5,000.....		85
10,000s30F.....		85
Oregon R R & Nav 4s		
5,000s20F.....		82
5,000.....		82
Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs		
1,000.....		115
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs		
62,000.....		70
10,000.....		71
5,000.....		70¾
2,000.....		70⅞
7,000.....		71
Pac of Mo 2d Ext		
5,000.....		103¼
Penn Co 4½s, Reg		
5,000.....		109¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st		
3,000.....		103
2,000.....		103½
Evansville Div		
8,000.....		104
Phil & Read gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, assented		
3,000.....		81¼
Pitt & Connellsville 4s		
5,000.....		103¾
5,000.....		104
Pitts, Ft. W & C 2d		
2,000.....		136½
Rich & Danville 6s		
2,000.....		119½
1,000.....		119¾
St L & Iron Mountain 1st Ext 5s		
20,000.....		103½
St L & Iron Mount 2d		
5,000b3.....		102⅛
St L & San Fran 2d Class A		
5,000.....		114
Class B		
2,000.....		112¾
1,000.....		113
5,000.....		114
Class C		
3,000.....		112¾
6,000.....		113½
St L & S F gen 6s		
6,000.....		110
2,000s20F.....		110¼
St L Southwest 2d Inc		
5,000.....		27
So P Co, N Mex 1st		
10,000.....		104¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
13,000.....		80⅝
17,000.....		80½
3,000.....		80¾
10,000.....		80⅞
13,000.....		90
Standard R & T 6s		
1,000.....		77½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s, Birming Div 1st		
2,000.....		85
Texas & Pac 2d Inc		
1,000.....		21½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st		
6,000.....		105
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs		
1,000.....		72
Union Elev 1st 6s		
3,000.....		80⅞
14,000.....		70
1,000.....		70¼
5,000.....		70½
1,000.....		70
Union Pac 1st, 1898		
1,000.....		104½
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		
5,000.....		102½
Union Pac ext s fd 8s, Trust Co certfs		
2,000.....		88
Wabash 1st 5s		
10,000.....		106⅞
West Shore Gtd 4s		
4,000.....		106¾
West Shore Gtd 4s, Registered		
2,000.....		105
8,000.....		105¼

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Com. Cable.....	160	172
Consol. Coal.....	34	40
Denver & R. G...	11¼	12¼
Den. & R. G. pf..	43¼	43⅝
D. M. & Ft. D....	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A....	3½	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf..	7¾	8½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	104	106
Erie Tel. & Tel...	65⅞	66¼
Ev. & T. H.....	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf....	37	45
G. B. & W.....	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A.....	..	48
G. B. & W., deb., B.....	4⅝	5
Harlem	292	..
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Steel Co.....	37	39
Iowa C. pf.....	24½	27
Joliet & Chicago..	155	..
Kan. & Mich....	5	7
Keokuk & D. M..	2	3
K. & D. M. pf....	13½	14⅝
Keokuk & West..	30	40
Laclede Gas.....	24¼	24⅝
L. E. & W.....	16⅝	18
L. E. & W. pf....	67½	70
L., N. A. & C.....	..	¼
Mah. Coal R.....	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf....	100	115
Man. Beach.....	5	10
Md. Coal pf.....	40	55
Mex. Cent.....	9	..
Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1⅝
Minn. & St. L....	18½	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	79½
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48½
Minn. Iron.....	46	50
Mobile & Ohio....	21	23
Nat. Lead pf.....	89½	93
Nat. Lin. Oil.....	13	15
National Starch...	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf....	50	55
Nat. St. 2d pf....	..	22
New Cent. C.....	5	7
New England.....	..	36
N. Y. & N. H.....	..	176
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	12½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	25	30
N. Y., O. & W....	14¾	15¼
Nor. & West., all in. paid.....	11½	12
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.....	17	18
Ohio Southern....	4	5
Ont. Mining.....	10¼	11
Penn. Coal.....	310	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev..	2	2½
Peo. & East.....	5	8
Phil. & R. 1st pf., W. I.....	48	48½
Phil. & R. 2d pf., W. I.....	31	32
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	45	50
P., Ft. W. & C....	168	170
Pullman P. C. Co.	157½	158½
Quicksilver.....	1	3
Quicksilver pf....	..	12
Rens. & Saratoga.	178	184
R., W. & O.....	117½	118¼
St. L. S. W.....	4	4¾
St. L. S. W. pf...	10¾	11¼
St. P. & Duluth...	20	23
St. P. & Dul. pf..	83	95
South. Railway...	9½	9¾
T. C. & I. pf.....	80	100
Third Avenue.....	159	162
Tol. & Ohio Cent..	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf...	50	75
U. P., D. & G....	2	2½
U. S. Express....	38	43
U. S. Leather pf..	61¼	61¾
Wabash.....	6¼	6⅝
West Union Beef..	6¼	7¾
W. & L. E. pf....	10⅞	12

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—To-day the volume of business was reduced, and at the opening signs of yielding appeared in the copper shares, but in the more prominent good rally followed. Thus Montana, after falling ¾, to 106¼, rose to 107¾, closing at 107, and Butte gained from 11⅛ to 12. General steadiness characterized the others. Mexican Central was a feature. Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison (full installment pd.).....	14½
Atchison pf.....	24¼
Boston & Albany.....	209¾
Boston & Lowell.....	208¾
Boston & Maine.....	163
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	73¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards..	103¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf..	106
Fitchburg pf.....	91¾
Mexican Central.....	9
New England pf.....	60
New York, New Haven & Hartford..	176
Old Colony.....	176½
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern	16
Union Pacific.....	7
West End.....	64¾
Wisconsin Central.....	2

BONDS.

United States 2s, 1891, registered....	96
United States 6s, 1898, currency.....	103½
United States 6s, 1899, currency.....	106½
United States 4s, 1907, registered....	111⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon.....	112½
United States 4s, 1925, registered....	122⅝
United States 4s, 1925, coupon.....	123¾
United States 4s, 1904, registered....	113⅝
United States 5s, 1904, coupon.....	115
American Bell Telephone 7s.....	102½
Atchison 4s, new.....	81
Atchison adjustment 4s.....	37¾
Boston United Gas 1st 5s.....	84½
Burlington & Missouri River ex. 6s.	116½
Burlington & Mo. River non-ex. 6s..	106½
C., B. & N. 1st 5s.....	104
C., B. & N. 2d 6s.....	99
Chicago, Burlington & Q. con. 1st 7s.	115
Chicago, Burlington & Q. convert. 5s	98½
Chicago, Bur. & Q., Den. ex. 4s....	92
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s.	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul deb. 6s....	120
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul W. V. 6s.	118½
Chicago & West Michigan 5s.....	43
Consolidated R. of Vt. 1st 5s.....	50
Dominion Coal 1st 6s.....	93
Erie Tel. & Tel. 6s.....	100¾
Fre., Elkton & M. V. uns. 6s.....	127
General Electric col. 5s.....	93¾
Illinois Steel cvt. 5s.....	75
Illinois Steel 1s, 1913.....	19
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s.....	50
K. C., Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s.....	109
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. 6s.....	80
K. C., Memphis & Birmingham 4s..	65
K. C., M. & B. Inc. 5s.....	19
K. C. & M. R. & B. 5s.....	99⅞
K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. 7s.....	120
Marq., H. & Onton. 6s.....	107
Mexican Central con. 4s.....	68¾
New York & N. E. 7s, ex. coup....	119½
New York & N. E. 6s, ex. coup....	113½
Ogdens. & Lake Champlain 6s.....	83½
Oregon Short Line 6s.....	113
Rutland 1st 6s.....	105
Rutland 2d 5s.....	95
West End Street Railway 5s.....	104
West End Street Railway 4½s.....	104½
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s.....	88
Wisconsin Central Inc. 5s.....	5

MINING COMPANIES.

Allouez	.50
Arnold	.03⅛
Atlantic	.25
Bonanza	.30
Boston & Cripple Creek.....	.15
Boston & Montana.....	1.07½
Butte & Boston.....	.12
Calumet & Hecla.....	3.55
Centennial	.05⅞
Franklin	.13
Gold Coin Mines.....	.03½
Kearsarge	.19½
Napa, (Quicksilver)	.07
Osceola	.34
Pioneer, (gold)	.05¼
Quincy	1.16
Quincy scrip, (third install. paid).	1.05½
Santa Ysabel, (gold).....	..
Tamarack	1.21
Tamarack, Jr	.17
Tecumseh	.03¾
Wolverine	.10¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Bell Telephone.....	212½
Dominion Coal.....	8⅝
Dominion Coal pf.....	84
Eastman Car Heater.....	25
Edison Elec. Ill.....	150
Gen. Electric	34½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

William H. Weiher, builder, has bought as a site for two five-story brick flats the plot, 50 by 100, on the southeast corner of Brown Place and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for $10,000.

Henry Rothschild, builder, has purchased from John C. McNeilly and Benjamin F. Beekman, for improvement, two lots on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

William Wahle and J. H. Steinmetz, builders, have bought three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 400 feet west of the Boulevard.

H. Hoops has purchased of G. Unger, 627 and 629 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, two five-story brick flats, 25 by 75 by 100 each.

H. Bosch has bought of Thomas J. Egan the new five-story brick flat, with store, on the northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

The executors of the estate of Benjamin Seigel have sold to Bernard Havanagh the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue, 77.2 by 100 by 67.8 by 100.5, for $11,500, and the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue, 124.8 by 100, for $16,000.

Tim & Co. have sold for Potter Brothers to an investor the six-story brick flat, 215 East Tenth Street, 25 by 100.

Yesterday's auction announcements failed to draw more than an average attendance to the Trinity Building salesroom. The day's proceedings were of an uninteresting character, the only offering of a voluntary nature being postponed by Adrian H. Muller & Son to Feb. 16. It consisted of one New York and one Brooklyn parcel. The former was the leasehold premises 361 West Fifty-fifth Street, and the latter a large factory property at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The sale that attracted the greatest interest was one by D. P. Ingraham & Co., in partition, of the northeast corner of Grand and Suffolk Streets, 75 by 100, with old buildings, owned by the estate of the late Patrick S. Brady. The bidding started at $75,000, and as it proceeded it became evident to those who are familiar with auction methods that several room traders had formed a combination to buy the property at a price considerably less than its value. One bidder acted in the interest of all, and, as the offers advanced slowly, it looked at one time as if the design of the combination would meet with success. Their game was checkmated, however, by the protective tactics adopted by one of the heirs of the estate, who joined in the competition for the possession of the property, and finally secured it for $84,100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick W. Meyer, two four-story brick tenements, 572 and 574 East Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, for $5,000.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Sarah Werthelmer, the plaintiff, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 363 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2, for $10,000.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, a half-interest in three-story and basement stone-front flats, 119 and 121 East Forty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 50 by 80, and the adjoining five-story brick flats, with stores, 497 Lexington Avenue, 20.5 by 100, to the plaintiffs, Samuel L. Goldenberg and others, for $82,000; also, in foreclosure, the leasehold premises, 434 West Twenty-fourth Street, 14.8 by 80, with two-story brick dwelling, to James A. Oakes for $4,350.

D. P. Ingraham & Co. sold, in partition, to James J. Brady, one of the heirs, the northeast corner of Grand and Suffolk Streets, 75 by 100, with five two and three story brick and frame buildings, with stores, for $84,100.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the three-story private dwelling 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100. This property was recently purchased by the sellers, and upon its site a modern flat will be erected.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, 26.2⅜ by 75.6½ by 69.0⅜ by 25.5, three-story frame building, with stores. Due on judgment, $53,882.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 410 and 412 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 143 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 37.5 by 103.3, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $2,272; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 567 West End Avenue, west side, 75.8 feet north of Ninety-second Street, 15 by 100, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,728.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 251 West Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,441.

By Andrew L. Squlard, foreclosure sales, William G. Davies, referee, 256 and 258 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 40 by 102.2, five-story brick flat; also, 252 and 254 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 140 feet east of West End Avenue, 40 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $47,164 each.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 117 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 343.8½ feet west of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $6,104.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Edward Wenz, the architect, has plans in preparation for two five-story flat buildings, to be erected for George W. Eggers. The houses will occupy a plot, 25 by 86 feet, on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. They will have fronts of buff brick and Indiana limestone, and are planned to accommodate two families on each floor. They are to be heated by steam and finished in hardwood, marble, and brass. The specifications include also dumbwaiters, electric wiring, open plumbing work, and all the improvements. The buildings are estimated to cost $60,000. The ground floors will be used as stores.

S. B. Ogden & Co. are the architects for the five-story apartment house reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week, to be erected on the south side of Ninety-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, for Andrew Kerwin, Jr. The building will be constructed of light-colored stone, brick, and iron, and will cover a space 40 by 90 feet. It will cost about $50,000.

August Jacob, the builder, is to improve the property on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, by the erection of two apartment houses. The structures are to cost about $55,000, and will be constructed from plans drawn by John Hauser, architect. The houses will have a total frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 85 feet. They are to be five stories in height. The materials to be used in the construction are brownstone, brick, and iron.

W. C. Dickerson has completed drawings for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house, 20 by 32 feet, to be built on the south side of Sixteenth Avenue, 455 feet east of White Plains Road, William's Bridge, for Stanislaw Domalewski.

The new warehouse to be built on the north side of Fourteenth Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for Henry Eggers, the wholesale grocer, will be a six-story structure of brick, stone, terra cotta, iron, and steel. It is estimated to cost $100,000, and will be constructed from plans prepared by Thomas R. Jackson. It will be fire-proof throughout.

Adam Gelb, a builder, is to erect a five-story apartment house, 37.6 by 90.5, on the plot on the south side of West Forty-eighth Street, 300 feet west of Ninth Avenue. The building is to be erected from plans prepared by George H. Van Auken. It will cost about $28,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Orchard Street, northeast corner of Rivington Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 70.2; Abraham and Harris Cohen of 232 Henry Street, owners; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $30,000.

Randall's Island, adjacent to Contagious Diseases Hospital, for two one-story frame hospital wards, 21 by 40, city, owner; J. W. Marshall, Bible House, architect; cost, $2,300.

Nos. 145 to 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for a one-story and basement brick church, 75 by 100.11, by St. Paul's German Evangelic Lutheran Church; Henry Gieschen, 46 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, President; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $85,000.

Nos. 124 and 126 East Eighty-third Street, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 29 by 86; Nathan E. Clark, 250 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. T. Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for five five-story and basement brick flats, 18 by 88.6 and 27 by 84; William Cumming, Jr., of 23 West Ninety-seventh Street, and Robert Ferguson of 109 Manhattan Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $128,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 87, for Donald Robertson of 312 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $20,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 390 feet west of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 50, by Richard F. Otto of 748 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; Rudolph Werner, architect; cost, $6,000.

Prospect Avenue southeast of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20.9 by 57, John Toelberg of 1,415 Vyse Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $6,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Locust Avenue, for a two-story frame clubhouse and pavilion, 50 by 50, Thomas F. Hughes of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Southern Boulevard, owner; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $26,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 38.8 feet south of Jennings Street, 19 by 50, Niels Toelberg, Southern Boulevard and Home Street, owner and architect; cost, $12,000.

Randall's Island, alterations to a one-story frame workshop; city, owner; J. W. Marshall, Bible House, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 9 West Twenty-eighth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and bachelor apartments, Thomas B. Hidden of 1,308 Broadway, owner; John H. McKeckine of 1,368 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and lofts, Edward H. Landon of 45 William Street, owner; Frederick P. Camp of 114 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 33 North Moore Street, alterations to a five-story brick store, factory and warehouse, Herman H. F. Vocke of 62 Washington Square South, owner; J. P. Voelker of 979 Third Avenue, architect; Brandt Manufacturing Company, builders; cost, $600.

No. 106 Wall Street, northeast corner of Front Street, alterations to a four-story brick office building, estate of Nathaniel F. Rogers of 11 William Street, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

Avenue A, east side, 65 feet south of Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to a four-story brick refrigerating building, Schmitt & Schwanenfluegel of Fifty-seventh Street and East River, owners; Julius Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

49TH ST, 135 East; Charles B. Coulter to Frank Thomassen $12,250
145TH ST, 305 to 311 West; Francis J. Schnugg to Edwin W. Taylor 1
145TH ST, s s, 150 f e of Amsterdam Av, 126x99.11; James B. Gillie and wife to Francis J. Schnugg 1
148TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 175x99.11; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to Thomas Murphy 1
INTERVALE AV, s e corner of Lyon St, 27.3x75x32.7x45.5x57.7; Edward C. Oppenheim to David Lachenbruch 1
167TH ST, s e s, 113.9 ft s w of Fox St, 25.3x26.3x25.8x26; same to same 1
INTERVALE AV, n w s, 408.6 ft n e of 169th St, 75x104.4x109.7x184.10; same to same 1
TIFFANY ST, n e corner of Westchester Av, runs n 65, e w 74.6x n 66.8 to 165th St x w 25.6 to Tiffany St, x s 176.3; same to same 1
PROSPECT AV, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x149x25.3x145.10; Daniel Kraus and wife to Catherine Leiber 10
WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 81.11 ft n of 175th St, 30x52; Helen J. Allcot to John Smith and another 3,800
TINTON AV, n e corner of 161st St, 93x 19; Paul G. Decker and wife to John W. Decker 1
119TH ST, 276 and 278 West; Michael P. Lentz to Catharine Lentz 1
145TH ST, 550 to 552 West; Edwin W. Taylor to James B. Gillie 1
1ST AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 119th St, 24.8x 94; George S. Baer to Jennie Farlan 10
ELDRIDGE ST, 66; Mary C. Cobleigh to Frank Hahn 15,000
DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21x100; Morris Smoley and wife to Abraham Brown and another 1
HOUSTON ST, 472 East; Francis A. Dugro, referee, to Abraham Kaufmann 2,000
HOUSTON ST, 474 East; same to same 1,600
BLEECKER ST, 39; Herman H. Hingslage to George Doyle 13,083
DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.9x100; Samuel Nadel and wife to Abraham Brown and another 1
247TH ST, 45 West; John C. Barth and wife to M. E. Weldon 1
15TH ST, 540 and 542 East; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to Annie Kemble 1
82D ST, 337 West; Anthony J. Kimble, Jr., and another, executors, to Stanislaus M. Rasario 13,000
AMSTERDAM AV, 306; Aaron Buchsbaum and wife to Henry J. Hartung 1,000
134TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; Robert L. Gilbert to Frank W. Gilbert 1
120TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.11; Mary A. McLean and others to Timothy J. Phelan and another 11,100
134TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Robert L. Gilbert 1

Recorded Leases.

GOLDSTEIN, Philip, to James Carraher; 6 Attorney St, 3 years $816

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERTON, Ralph L., and wife to Charles E. Hall; w s of 3d Av, 248.10 ft n of 181st St, 3 years $4,000
BARTHEL, Charles Beschler; s e corner of Fillmore St and Morris Park Av, ½ year 1,200
BRAUN, Frederick G., and wife to Stella G. Russell; e s of Elliott Av, 450 ft n of Juliana St; also s s of Elliott Av, 300 ft s of Juliana St, 1 month 300
CHASE, George, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 309 West 74th St, 1 year 24,000
COCKBURN, Mattie L., and Cornelia W. Hall, and Salem H. Wales, trustees, &c.; 60 West 120th St, 3 years 19,000
SAME to same; 56, 58, and 62 West 120th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 57,000
COTTER, John, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank, of New York; n s of 152d St, or Kelly St, 80 and 60 ft w of Union Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 5,000
SAME to Paul G. Decker; n s of 152d St, 40 ft w of Union Av, 1 month 2,600
SAME to John J. Bell; n s of 152d St, 20 ft w of Union Av, 1 year 1,214
CARROLL, Sarah A., to Jenny Guidet and others, executors, &c., of Charles Guidet, deceased; s e corner of 98th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year 25,000
CHAFFEE, Harry, to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 43 to 49 Bleecker St, 3 years 200,000
SAME to same; same property, demand 50,000
CONVEY, Thomas J., to Joseph Murphy, Jr.; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000
DOYLE, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 370 Bleecker St, 5 years 6,500
DELMONICO, Rosa, and others to the Bank for Savings, New York; 4 and 6 South William St, s w corner of Beaver St, 3 years 250,000
FISHER, Charles, and wife to Julia A. Low; n s of 166th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 4,000
SAME to Mary E. Vonck; n s of 166th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 4,500
SAME to Susan B. Nelson; same property, 3 years 4,000
SAME to Frederick C. McDonald; same property, 3 years 4,500
SAME to Enoch C. Bell; same property, 1 year 1,000
FRIEDEL, Andreas, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 152d St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 months 2,983
GILBERT, Robert L., to Susan A. Beadleston; 20 West 134th St, 3 years 20,000
SAME to Elliott A. Kellogg and Charles M. Camp, trustees, &c., of Charles Kellogg, deceased; s s of 134th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 20,000
HARRISON, Edwin M., and wife to Sarah H. Powell; n s of Reade St, new line, 283.2 ft e of Greenwich St, 2 years 7,000
McCORMACK, Annie S., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Prospect Av, 191.10 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 2,500
McRICKARD, Samuel, and wife to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Tinton Av, 154.5 ft s of 163d St, installments 6,000
MUSGRAVE, Edward G., and wife to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Madison Av, 308 ft n of King's Bridge Road, installments 3,000
NICHOLAS, George, and wife to Franklin L. Gunther, trustee; s s of 90th St, 90 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 20,000
NOYES, Lizzie A., to Caroline M. Butterfield; n s of 63d St, 310.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 9,000
SAME to Harriet A. Tilton; same property, 9 months 1,000
ROSARIO, Stanislaus M., to Thekla Rohe; 337 West 32d St, 1 year 6,000
ROSE, Morris, and wife to Seymour P. Kurzman; 984 to 940 2d Av, and 800 East 50th St, 2 years 6,000
SOLOMON, Sara, to Bernard Levoy; w s of Madison Av, 67.11 ft n of 113th St, 5 years 9,000
SIEFERD, Lena, to Josephine Lachat and Emilie Barbier; e s of Crotona or Franklin Av, 24.11 ft s of Elmwood Place, 3 years 2,500
SMITH, John, and wife to Helen J. Allcot; e s of Waterloo Place, 81.11 ft n of Fairmount Av, or 176th St, 13 years 1,500
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; s s of 145th St, 94 ft w of Convent Av, 1 year 6,500
SCHLOBOHM, Otto H., and wife to Henry N. Sturtz; e s of 10th Av, 25 ft n of 19th St, 1 year 14,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 145th St, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 25,000
SAME to James B. Gillie; same property, 1 year 5,000
TAYLOR, Edwin W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 305 West 145th St, 3 years 14,000
SAME to same; 307 to 311 West 145th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 45,000
THOMASSEN, Frank, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135 East 49th St, 2 years 7,500
SAME to Charles B. Coulter; same property, 1 year 1,000
THOMAS, Annie, to Catharine Bescher; s w corner of 10th Av and 5th St, also s s of 10th Av, 40 ft w of 5th St, 2 7-12 years 3,600
TIERNEY, Thomas F., and Walter M. McNamara to William Butler; s s of 62d St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 2,000
WIEDERMAN, Rosa, to Rose Alexander; s s of 137th St, 233.4 ft w of Lenox Av, demand 1,863
SAME to Hyman and Henry Sonn; same property, 1 year 3,000
SAME to same; same property, demand 1,412

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWER, Emma M., to Hugh Getty $5,000
CLOSSON, Henry L., to Rebecca Witherell 32,000
DAVIDOWITZ, David, to Jacob Davidowitz and another 1,000
DELMONICO, Charles E., to the Bank for Savings of New York 1
GORDON, Reginald, executor, to Reginald Gordon 10,125
ISRAEL, Joseph M., to Abram M. Stein 3,000
KOFFMAN, Adolphus, to Julius Beer 18,000
KRAFFMILLER, Edward, to Edward V. Burton 3,000
MORRIS, Juliet B., to Frederic J. de Peyster 1
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg, to Robert Todd 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to New York Security and Trust Company 18,523
MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to Henry J. Braker 5,000
NATHAN, Alice C., guardian, to Thomas A. Nathan 1
SCHREYER, John, to William J. Fields 2,000
SMITH, Mary W., to W. S. Ridabock 1
THE CORPORATION FOR THE RELIEF of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Annie F. Van Rensselaer and others, trustees 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Bible Society 15,000
THEJACOB HOFFMAN BREWING COMPANY to the Henry Elias Brewing Company, (three assignments) 8,000

Lis Pendens.

128TH ST, n s, 200 ft e Amsterdam Av, 358x— to 129th St, x217x186.1o; also s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 128th St, s 66x e 10x s 10.4x s w 71.1 to Lawrence St, x s e 150x n e 110x s e 25.3x s w 118.6 to Lawrence St, x e 50x n irregular to 128th St, x w 525, except part taken for widening 128th; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x 102.2; Augusta Hyatt against John C. Platt and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WEST END AV, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x 83; Ernest N. and Albert H. Dyett against Caroline Hartwell, (to foreclose mortgage.)

97TH ST, 140 West; Gilbert A. Robertson Home against Theodor Von Gunther and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)

97TH ST, 133 West; Elliot Smith and others against same, (to foreclose mortgage.)

97TH ST, n e s, 100 ft n w of 3d Av, 75x92; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against George Theiss and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

40TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; James McClenahan and others, executors, &c., of David Stevenson, against Patrick White, individually, and others, executors, &c., (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Cornelius F. Kingsland, as trustee, &c., against Flora Sawyer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

97TH ST, s s, 502.5 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x100.11; Theron G. Strong against Orison Dickinson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

1ST AV, n s, 489.1 ft e of White Plains Road, 28.4x86.6x—x92; also e s of Pleasant Av, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x98, and Pleasant Av, s e corner of 117th St, 25.5x98; John H. Jewell, assignee of M. H. Barilati, against Marcello H. Barilati and Cesare Conti, (to declare deeds void and reconvey to trust.)

3D AV, n corner of 137th St, 22x100x80x102.2; Amelia F. Kratch, by guardian, against Henry Kratch and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

CHESTNUT DRIVE, n s, Lot 93, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x98; Charles Hoff against Mary G. Dorland and Lillie Schirmer, owners; Charles L. Lorland and Mary G. Dorland, contractors $135
SAME PROPERTY; Charles B. Palmer against same 94
SAME PROPERTY; George Gedney against same 97
152D ST, 546 to 553 West; John Ross against Mr. Wheeler, owner; Duncan Black, contractor 29
WESTCHESTER AV, 932 and 934; A. P. Dienst & Co., against Annie Haenchen, owner; Emil Haenchen, contractor 72
LENOX AV, 526 to 538, s w corner of 137th St; Frank S. Reolds against Morris Levy and Samuel D. Rosenfeld, owners and contractors 89
109TH ST, 53 to 62 West; C. Lehmann against John and John W. Turner, owners and contractors 291
91ST ST, 253 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor 51
1ST AV, 668 and 668, n e corner of 38th St, 40x100x irregular to East River; J. Reeber's Sons against Knickerbocker Coal Company, owner and contractor 230
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.
144TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 125x100x irregular; Geacomo Pesciotta on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Peter G. Arnot $245

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—HENRY R. WADE.—Richard Dudensing, Jr., has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry R. Wade, on the application of Samro Takaki and others. Mr. Wade was of Goldmark & Wade, silk manufacturers, of 50 Howard Street.

—GEORGE H. STEDWELL.—John B. Viles has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George H. Stedwell, dealer in sewing machines, of 124 West Houston Street, on the application of C. B. Barker & Co. He has been in business fourteen years, and was reputed to own real estate at Hackensack, N. J., worth $25,000.

—LIBERTY CYCLE COMPANY.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday discharged John R. Harden as ancillary receiver of the Liberty Cycle Company of 4 Warren Street, whose factories were at Rockaway, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn., the affairs of the receivership having been settled up, the entire assets having been sold to John Holden. The receiver has a balance of $1,422 on his hands. He was appointed receiver on July 31.

—R. N. PLUMMER COMPANY.—Humes Hall was yesterday appointed received for the R. N. Plummer Company, publisher of the American Medical Review, at 108 Fulton Street, by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court, on the application of Marie Wallan, a creditor for $470. The company was incorporated in August, 1895, with a capital stock of $12,000. For the past seven months the publication has been run at a loss, the average income per month having been $101, and cost of publication $276. The liabilities are $1,923; assets small.

—W. B. WEBB COMPANY.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Thomas B. Odell receiver for the W. B. Webb Company, produce commission merchants at 288 Greenwich Street, in a suit brought by the Attorney General at the instance of Police Captain Daniel C. Moynihan, the President of the company. The latter stated that the liabilities are $10,000, of which $9,000 is due to him, and he is the owner of 480 out of 500 shares of the capital stock of the company. Judge Barnard, at Poughkeepsie, on Jan. 16, appointed Louis Diarmont receiver of the company.

—CHARLES W. PAULY.—Charles W. Pauly, doing business as Hayes & Pauly, manufacturer of dress trimmings at 99 Greene Street, confessed judgment yesterday in favor of William Pauly for $10,260, for the amount due on seven notes in the firm name. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Loub. The business was started in 1886 by Hayes & Pauly, with a capital of $20,000. Mr. Hayes withdrew in 1891, since which time Mr. Pauly has continued the business alone under the old firm style. Bradstreet's took away his capital rating a week ago. Most of his purchases, it is said, were made in Europe.

—TUERK HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against the Tuerk Hydraulic Power Company, at 23 Vandewater Street, whose factory was at Sycamore, Ill., for $4,523, in favor of Frank D. Maltby, on a note of the company dated July 1, 1887, to the order of William H. Marsh, who has been President of the company for the last ten years. The business was started in 1877 and was incorporated at Sycamore in 1883, with a capital stock of $60,000, has had an office in this city for thirteen years, and a branch at Chicago. The motors used by the company were made at Sycamore.

—M. H. BARILATI.—Marcello H. Barilati, Italian banker at 50 Mulberry Street and 337 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who failed a month ago, filed schedules yesterday, showing liabilities of $45,356; nominal assets, $80,693, and actual assets, $41,717. The principal assets are equities in real estate (nominal $46,140, actual $32,600,) and bills receivable, (nominal $11,066, actual $8,099.) The real estate consists of 418 and 421 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, condemned by the city for park purposes; 302 and 304 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, half interest in 316 and 318 Pleasant Avenue, and property at William's Bridge. The largest creditors are Ceriana Brothers of Turin, Italy—$13,327.

Out of Town.

—R. F. HAWKINS IRON WORKS.—At Springfield, Mass., the R. F. Hawkins Iron Works yesterday filed a voluntary petition of insolvency with the view of liquidation or reorganization into a stock company. The amount of liabilities is thought to be about $200,000, with nominal assets of about the same figures.

—LUCAS BARKER & CO.—Lucas Barker & Co., furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, Mich., have filed trust mortgages running to the Peninsular Trust Company for protection from pressing creditors to the amount of $7,700. The firm announces that it will remain in business, and that the period of embarrassment will be short.

—LAW & RIPPEL.—Two attachments have been obtained in New York against Law & Rippel, carpet manufacturers, at Stanwick, N. J., one in favor of Barbour Brothers & Co., for $1,545, for yarns and hemp, and the other in favor of John Rippel, for $1,300. There are four partners in the firm, two Laws and two Rippels, and they have been in business at Stanwick for two years.

—WILLIAM T. BIEDLER & CO.—Oliver J. Matthews and Frank R. Biedler yesterday were appointed receivers for the property of William T. Biedler & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, of Baltimore. The receivers were bonded for $300,000. The petition for a receivership was filed by Messrs. Albert Schiff and Joseph H. Hoffman, members of the firm. It alleges that Mr. William T. Biedler, who is the financial member, is dangerously ill, and even should he recover, it would be long before he would be able to attend to business. It is impossible, the petition states, for the firm to conduct its business without the services of its senior member. A dissolution of the partnership is also asked for. Messrs. Oliver J. Matthews and William T. Biedler who are made defendants, agree to the receivership. The partnership was formed in January, 1894.

Judgments.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

BALLIN, Moritz and Louis—Ninth National Bank of New York 2,027
BERMAN, Jacob—Kath. Eliss and another, (costs) 10
BIGLOW, Margaret—A. S. Bedell 179
BLOCK, Frederick—R. M. Gilmore Manufacturing Company 422
BORRHO, George J.—C. S. Loder 112
BRICK, Morris W.—D. Shaff and another 198
BROOKS, Thomas—H. J. Schumacher 47
BROSNAN, Jeremiah M., and Bernard Johnson—O. H. Fernbach 228
BROWN, Joseph H., Andrew Debenham, and George Heather—Eleventh Ward Bank $729
CHICLACOS, Karl, or Kyniakos—The United Confectioners' Association 269
SAME—Same 54
CLARKE, Eugene—George M. Wright, assignee 216
CRAMER, George—G. F. Mathews 417
DAY, John W.—John Leonard 776
DUFFY, John—M. Armstrong 101
EMANUEL, Solomon A.—C. F. W. Horn 36
ESTEY, William S.—W. J. Wilson 426
FRANK, Daniel—W. Endemann and others 95
GAUTZSCH, Albert, and Max Neuman—R. Oehmer, Sr 154
GIBBS, Joshua T.—William K. Hawkins 504
SAME—Annie E. Gibbs 5,118
SAME—J. Dougherty 139
GOODSTEIN, David and Harry—G. F. Vietor and others, two judgments 397
GOODSTEIN, David and Henry—C. Auffmordt and others 358
GRAFF, John G.—George M. Wright, assignee 162
GROSSMAN, Louis—C. A. Wimpfheimer and another 215
HAGEMEYER, George and Casper, William H. Chew, and Horace F. Hutchinson, &c.—Merchants' National Bank of Norwich, Conn. 6,888
SAME—The Thames Loan and Trust Company 5,976
HART, Lewis, & Co.—Nicolas F. Monjo 2,357
HERPICH, Charles H.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c. 123
HEATHER, George, and Peter Chapman—Eleventh Ward Bank 74
HIRSH, Simon, and Otto Kaufmann—C. F. Thompson 1,415
HIRSHFELD, Julius—H. W. Stocker, receiver, &c. 29
HUERSTEL, Edmond—S. T. Peters, Trustee, &c. 1,048
JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY—Alleine Lee 1,844
KAUFMAN, Frank—M. Klein 30
KOCH, Nathan, Leon Dreyfus, and Isaac Pforzheimer—T. J. Smith and another 1,124
LEVY, Henry—D. Lippmann 281
LEONARD, Kate, and Mary Vallely—J. H. Corson 225
LICHTENSTEIN, Abraham, and others—C. J. Canda, as receiver, &c. 7,258
LUNT, Charles T.—W. & J. Sloane 33
MAAS, Martin—A. A. Wolf 75
MANSANTO, David M.—Stecher Lithographic Company 136
McCOOL, Thomas S.—Margaret E. Kanady 316
McKERNAN, Eliza—J. B. & T. A. O'Donohue 626
McLEAN, Edmund—W. Inglis 30
MEYERS, George H. and Amelia—The Allen-Lane Company 341
MILKMAN, Solomon—I. Gartner and another 1,781
MITCHELL, L. Lyon—W. A. Kissam 122
MOFFA, John and Antonetta—David Mayer Brewing Company 780
MOFFA, John—Same 291
MONAHAN, John—P. Dougan 92
O'GRADY, David—J. E. Arnot and another 371
PALMER, Robert, and Adolph Zadig—The Kursheedt Manufacturing Company 53
PAULY, Charles W.—W. Pauly 10,243
PEARSON, William H.—James Jones 225
PITZELE, Henrietta—S. Cooper 163
PREUSSE, Emilie and Julius—Ardell Butler 1,417
ROZELL, Frederick—Margaret McCaffrey 56
RUBENSTEIN, Nathan—The Union Nut and Bolt Company 49
SASINA, Rosalie, as administratrix, and Frank Sofka—A. Weber 112
SELIGMAN, Isaac—Sophia Meth 123
SHERMAN, George D.—H. A. Caesar and others 1,384
SHORT, Lorenzo—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. 422
SMITH, Frederick M.—Julius Offenbach 123
SMITH, Thomas—Adamant Manufacturing Company of America 689
SPACE, Emily W.—The Cameron Company 130
STEINFELD, David—J. Laird 84
STEINWAY RAILWAY COMPANY OF Long Island City—Elise Grotsch 1,757
SYMEI, Frederick J.—M. T. Taylor, as executor, &c. 6,124
THE MAYOR, &c.—C. F. Gall 103
THE MAYOR, &c.—S. Goldenkranz 210
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—Nora Watterson, as administratrix, &c. 425
TUERK HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY—F. D. Maltby 4,523
TURNBULL, William B.—A. H. Kirkpatrick 180
VAN DUZEE, Junius B.—Bowman Thompson Company, Limited 640
WEED, Smith M.—State National Bank 2,545
WEBBER, Richard—Mary E. G. Shaw 95
WIRTH, Ferderick—A. Rauh 129
ZIMMERMANN, Milton—H. F. Bowsky and others 25

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 195—The Rio Arriba Land and Cattle Company vs. The United States.—Passed, to be argued with No. 206 as one case, on motion for the appellee.

No. 197—William Pinkerton et al., vs. The United States.—Passed.

No. 182—Thomas F. Oakes et al., receivers, &c., vs. Clara Mase, administratrix, &c., submitted for the plaintiff.—No counsel appeared for the defendant.

No. 186—Martin B. Hayes vs. The United States.—Argued.

No. 187—The United States vs. Joshua Gorham.—Argued.

Adjourned until to-day, when the call will be: Nos. 192, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, and 203.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 112, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

73—United States vs. Dudley. 75—Bennett

TAMMANY'S SCHOOL RECORD

A DECLARATION WHICH FIGURES DO NOT SUSTAIN.

Comparison of the Work of Tammany and Reform Administrations Not to the Former's Credit, as Was Claimed.

The "declaration to the voters," issued by the Tammany Hall General Committee, at its meeting Tuesday night, contained the following statement:

"During the administrations of Mayors Grant and Gilroy the number of new schools erected and old ones enlarged was thirty-three, which is three times larger than the number provided for during the terms of Mayors Grace, Hewitt, and Strong combined."

An investigation was made yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, among the records of the Board of Education to ascertain the correctness of this statement. The records afforded no statistics bearing upon this question prior to 1886, the second and last year of Mayor Grace's second term. The figures given below, therefore, are for one year of Mayor Grace's administration, two years of Mayor Hewitt's, and three years of Mayor Strong's, as against four years' administration of Mayor Grant and the two years of Mayor Gilroy's. The statistics cover, therefore, six years of Tammany administrations and six years of administrations classed by Tammany as "reform." These administrations were as follows: Grace, 1886; Hewitt, 1887-88; Grant, 1889-92, (two terms;) Gilroy, 1893-94; Strong, 1895-97.

The number of school buildings, as given means the number for which contracts were let during each administration or year. A building begun in 1894, for instance, and completed in 1895, is credited to the Gilroy and not to the Strong, administration.

In 1886, the last year of Mayor Grace's second term, there were erected three new school buildings.

In 1887 and 1888, Mayor Hewitt's administration, there were erected six new buildings.

In 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, Mayor Grant's two administrations, there were erected twenty new buildings.

In 1893 and 1894, Mayor Gilroy's administration, there were erected twenty-two new buildings.

In 1895 and 1896, the first two years of Mayor Strong's administration, there were erected twenty new buildings.

In 1897, the last year of Mayor Strong's administration, there will be erected, according to present estimates, about forty buildings.

The result may be summed up as follows:

	Years.	Buildings.
Grant	4	20
Gilroy	2	22
Tammany administration	6	42
Grace	1	3
Hewitt	2	6
Strong	3	60
Reform administration	6	69

The "Declaration" claims only thirty-three new buildings for the two Tammany administrations, but it was found that forty-two had been provided for.

It was learned at the headquarters of the Board of Education that there was a period of stagnation in 1895, which also affected 1896, because of the lack of money to purchase sites. Although $5,000,000 of bonds were issued for 1895, it was found impossible to procure the sites for new buildings. Under the old laws, or prior to January, 1896, the process of condemnation frequently required a year. In one case, in 1895, it took twenty-two months to get possession. Under the new law condemnation proceedings are limited to six months. The effort to secure possession of a site at the corner of Hester and Ludlow Streets was begun in the Summer of 1895, and the site is not yet in control of the board.

In this period of comparative stagnation only two buildings were erected, although work was begun the effects of which were felt in 1896. In the latter year the record for building new schoolhouses was broken. Twenty new buildings were erected or enlarged. Previous to that year the highest record for twelve months was fourteen. The record will be again beaten in 1897 by the erection of forty new buildings. During this year 60,000 sittings, or accommodations for 60,000 pupils, will be provided in the City of New York. This will require upward of forty new buildings, and will be the nigh-water mark in providing school facilities within the period of one year in the history of this country or of the world.

Another view of the record of different administrations is furnished by the various issues of bonds for purchasing sites and building new schoolhouses.

During the administration of Mayor Grace, 1885-86, no bonds were issued, because $2,000,000 had been issued in 1884 to cover the years of 1885-86-87.

During the administration of Mayor Grant, 1889-1892, there were issued $4,000,000 of bonds, and during Mayor Gilroy's administration, 1893-94, there were issued $2,750,000 of bonds. This gives a total of $6,750,000 of bonds issued in the interest of public schools in the six years of the Tammany administrations.

In 1886, in Mayor Hewitt's administration, there were issued $2,000,000 of bonds, and in 1895 and 1896, the first two years of Mayor Strong's administration, there were issued $10,000,000 of school bonds. This gives for three years of "reform" administrations a total issue of bonds for providing school facilities of $12,000,000.

In six years, therefore, Tammany administrations built or enlarged forty-two schoolhouses and appropriated for school purposes $6,750,000.

In six years the "reform" administrations will have built or enlarged sixty-nine schoolhouses and have appropriated $12,000,000 for school purposes.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 28.—A family named Norton, consisting of father, mother, and three children froze to death last night in their home near Mount Ida, Montgomery County, Ark.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for New York offices: A. A. Rathgab, Bookman; Stephen Roake, Kushaqua, and F. J. Robinson, Neversink.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—A telegram from Port Eads says that the steamer Albert Dumois ran down and sank the steam yacht Argo. Two reporters for The Picayune who were on the Argo are missing.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Jan. 28.—The fishing schooner Hattie Rebecca, Capt. Carter, from Atlantic City, went ashore at 6 o'clock this morning in a thick snowstorm, two miles northeast of Sea Island City, N. J. The crew, six in number, were saved.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 28.—The body of Simon Kantrovitch was found in a passenger coach on the Santa Fé train at Desmond this morning. Papers in his pocket showed that he had been a furniture dealer in New Haven, Conn. He had transportation from Denver to New York City.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—S. Augustus Holt, sixty-eight years old, a well-known resident of Bloomfield, died of apoplexy on the Montclair accommodation train just as it left Ampere this morning. Mr. Holt, who was a very heavy man, ran to catch the train, and went across lots through the deep snow. When he got on the train he was much exhausted, and just as the train was leaving Ampere, he fell back on the seat in a fit. He died almost immediately.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of New Jersey elected the following officers to-day: Grand Master—George W. Fortmeyer, East Orange; Deputy Grand Master—Josiah Swan, Mount Holly; Senior Grand Warden—Joseph E. Moore, Jersey City; Junior Grand Warden—W. Holt Apgar, Trenton; Grand Secretary—Thomas H. Redway, Trenton; Deputy Grand Secretary—W. D. Rutan, Newark, and Grand Treasurer—Charles Bechtel, Trenton.

"A meeting of gentle lights without a name"
AT THE GAS EXPOSITION
Madison Square Garden.
Curling Irons, Gas Blowers, Gas Exhausters, Gas Scrubbers, Gas Holders, Gas Stoves, Gas Heaters, Gas Crates, Gas Logs, Gas Lights, Gas Torches. EVERYTHING in gas.
The Great Tiffany Gas Tower.
Open daily 2 to 11 P. M.
Old Guard Band, two concerts daily.
Edison's Vitascope nightly.
Cooking demonstrations afternoon and evening by Miss Andrews, Mrs. Rorer, Mrs. Lemeke Adm., 25 cents. Children accompanied by adults free

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Re-election of Old Officers by the Convention at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 28.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association today re-elected its old officers, as follows: President—Susan B. Anthony; Corresponding Secretary—Rachel Foster Avery; Recording Secretary—Alice Stone Blackwell; Treasurer—Harriet Taylor Upton; Auditor—Laura Clay; Chairman on Organization—Carrie Lane Chapman Catt.

This evening addresses were made by Catharine Waugh McCulloch of Illinois, Charlotte Perkins Stetson of California, President George W. Bates of Iowa College, and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of Philadelphia.

To-morrow afternoon the delegates will visit the State Senate, by invitation.

EXCURSIONS.

See Jack Frost's work at Niagara.
Grand Excursion to
NIAGARA FALLS
VIA WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
Saturday, January 30th, 1897.
Only $8 for Round Trip.
TRAINS LEAVE
Franklin St.,.....5:45, 7:30 and 8 P. M.
West 42d St., fifteen minutes later.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION:
Lehigh Valley R. R.
$8.00. ROUND TRIP. $8.00.
Trains leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 7 and 9 P. M., Saturday, January 30. Returning January 31st.
Full particulars furnished at No. 235 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST., (PARK entrance.)—Elegant large rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

11 MANHATTAN ST., NEAR CORNER 125TH St.—Newly furnished front hall room; gas, bath; reasonable.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

BY PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, iron, with daughter for up-stairs work. 367 West 30th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family; personal references. 921 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; competent. 335 East 33d St.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By lady as companion or nursery governess; speaks and teaches English, French, and German; six years' reference from one place. Care of Mrs. Stanwood, Room 21, Bible House, 9th St. and 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As managing housekeeper in private family or club; excellent city reference. M. E., 143 West 14th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light housework, chamberwork, or assist in the care of children. 822 Lexington Av., first bell.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a well-educated French maid to ladies' or growing up children; good seamstress; best city references. 724 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced girl; can take entire charge of a baby; thoroughly understands bottling; best reference. 453 West 27th St., Clinton's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as infant's or child's nurse; best city reference. Warner, 353 West 44th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; permanent or otherwise; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By young woman as competent waitress and parlormaid; first-class reference. 764 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an experienced private family butler; willing, honest, quick, and neat; temperate; first-class personal city reference. R., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—Young; in gentleman's country residence; attend furnace, windows, silver, and parlor floor; excellent references; wages low. Edward, 207 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Swiss; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; first-class references. A. T., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; unquestionable city references; last employer can be seen. H. C., 224 East 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—Married; thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable (accessible) metropolitan recommendations; skilful driver; stylish appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, punctual, trustworthy; expectations moderate. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; aged 40; married; no family; 21 years' experience in greenhouse, graperies; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place; several years' good reference. J. H. A., Box 17, Babylon, L. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced and active gentleman of tact and good address to solicit advertisements. Address, with references, Tact, Box 101 Times.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y and 73 Court St., B'lyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free Spanish lecture Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
35 West 90th St.
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Geo. C. Needham Speaks
IN COOPER UNION
AT 8 P. M. SUBJECT,
The Symbols of the Spirit.
MEETING CONTROLLED BY
A. C. DIXON.
DOORS OPEN AT 2:30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 30, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne"); at 10 AM, for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Carthagena and Santa Martna, per steamship Yumuri; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 6 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Haiti and for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alps"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Altai, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Altai"); at 10 AM, (supplementary 11 AM,) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM, for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik"); at 11 AM, for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana"); at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Eastern Prince; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM, previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1897.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT
IS AT YOUR DOORS.
THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.
Or Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address
WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
N. Y. representative, F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.
The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

DRY GOODS.

MEDICINE DAY MEANS LISTERINE, 49c.; Greene's Nervura, 58c.; Scott's Emulsion, 58c.; Pond's Extract, 19c. Great reduction sale in all departments. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
FOR ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA AND ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT:
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
NEW YORK.....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK...March 3
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS....March 10
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacos, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Feb. 3, noon | Westerland, Feb. 17, noon
Kensington, Feb. 10 | ASH AM | Southwark, Feb. 24, 11 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S NEW TOUR.
Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27.
Programmes and particulars free of all Spring and Summer
TOURS TO EUROPE.
Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, 828 Chestnut Street.
BOSTON, 332 Washington Street.
Established over half a century.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
No Cotton Carried By Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM | Etruria, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Servia, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 15, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 25, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 19, June 21, Aug. 23
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Feb. 8. MIOWERA, March 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book.
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,
the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the
Atlas Line
offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Saturday, Jan. 30
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 5
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Canal St., New York, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Vestibuled parlor car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 242 Broadway, 125 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHEST

RAPID TRANSIT EXTENSION

Broadway Property Owners Want Underground Road Built to the Battery.

WILL NOT HURT BUILDINGS.

Architects Have Assured Owners that Their Foundations Will Not Be Endangered—Influential Men Make Arguments Before the Commission.

Arguments for the extension of the proposed underground railroad south of City Hall Park to the Battery were submitted to the Rapid Transit Commissioners at their meeting yesterday. Several property owners of lower Broadway and adjacent streets, all of whom strongly favored the extension, promised to co-operate actively in securing the requisite consents when the time comes.

At the previous hearing there was some opposition from owners of tall buildings on lower Broadway, who feared that the construction of the road would affect the foundations. It was stated at yesterday's meeting that most of them had reconsidered their position. James W. Alexander, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, represented this element when he said:

"I wish to modify my previous statement to this board. The company which I represent has made an investigation of the subject and consulted with the architect of the Equitable Building, Mr. Post, and it is now our opinion that the difficulties are not serious, and that it will be a very great detriment to us if the road is not extended.

"The only doubt that we have entertained has been as to the method of construction and how it will affect the foundations of our building. Since the Commissioners assure us that we shall have the privilege of inspecting the plans before they are adopted we are perfectly willing to concur in the extension and sign the required consent."

Spencer Trask, who appeared as the owner of the Bowling Green Building, said that after ten days of intercourse with the property owners concerned in the extension he had found that the sentiment was strongly in favor of it.

"I have encountered but one property owner who is opposed to the extension," he said, "Mr. D. O. Mills has authorized me to say that he approves the plan. Mr. McCurdy of the Mutual Life has given me a signed consent for his company. The Produce Exchange is also in favor of it. Some of the officers of the large companies have hesitated to give written consent without official authorization from the companies, but those I have seen are individually favorable to the plan, and the consents will be given in due time."

George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, made a comprehensive argument for the extension on public grounds and from the standpoint of locality interest.

"Various interests of the city are separately grouped," said Mr. Seward, "and the main interest is grouped below the City Hall. The banks, trust companies, fire and life insurance companies, steamship offices, lawyers, &c., are concentrated in that locality. When property attains the value of $300 a square foot it is apparent that the interests which make it so are extensive and compact, and are founded on the convenience and economy of location. But it must not be forgotten that these centres are sometimes shifting. We have an example of that in the case of Philadelphia, where a new centre has sprung into existence around the Pennsylvania Railway Station. There is one office building in the old business centre, formerly fully occupied, that is now but two-thirds full.

"Our business centre has grown up as the product of its rapid-transit facilities. If the elevated railroads had all stopped further up town instead of encircling the extreme end of the island the business centre might have moved northward to Union Square or Madison Square. If the proposed underground road terminates at the City Hall the result will be the erection of great buildings around the terminus and the consequent shifting of the business centre northward. If the road is to be built at all it should certainly reach the Battery.

"Another important aspect of the case is the effect the extension would have on suburban growth. The North River ferries carry a very large proportion of the down-town business men of New York to New Jersey, where they can reach their homes in less time and with less discomfort than they can reach the northern outskirts of this city. If the underground road stops at the City Hall the disadvantages which they now undergo will scarcely be alleviated. But if it is carried to the Battery it will be so accessible to all of them that the excuse for residence in New Jersey will be removed."

Addresses were made by J. Edward Simmons, representing the Fourth National Bank; W. W. Sherman, representing the National Bank of Commerce; George Crocker, who has plans ready in the office of Architect Charles C. Haight for a tall building to be erected at 70 to 74 Broadway; John A. Stewart, representing the United States Trust Company; Stephen Baker, representing the Manhattan Bank; Frank Barnard, representing the 300 members of the Produce Exchange; Frederick Bowne, representing the Singer Sewing Machine Company; Richard T. Wilson, representing the Hudson Building at 34 and 36 Broadway; George Zabriskie, representing the Merchants' National Bank; William H. Perkins, representing the Bank of America, and W. H. Kennedy, representing Henry B. Stokes, President of the Manhattan Life. They all strongly favored the proposed extension.

Dumont Clark, President of the American Exchange National Bank, and Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, sent communications to the commission favoring the extension. Mr. Clark's letter said the Directors of the bank formally indorsed extension at their meeting Jan. 15. He continued:

"It seemed to them such a self-evident proposition for good so far as property holders below John Street are concerned that there should be any opposition appeared strange, and they therefore desired in a most prompt and pronounced way to advocate the extension of the route as suggested, believing that it would be most decidedly for the benefit of all real estate adjacent thereto by keeping it on a regular and great line of travel such as this underground railroad will be."

Two north side organizations were also represented. Tax Commissioner James L. Wells presented resolutions passed by the North Side Board of Trade, commending the work and future plans of the Commissioners. President Goulden and W. W. Niles, Chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee of the Taxpayers' Alliance, presented resolutions of similar import.

After the Commissioners adjourned there was much informal talk concerning the matter of securing consents. The Commissioners held an executive session after the hearing.

President Orr of the commission said that he and his colleagues were pleased with the good-will and support of the property owners present.

FEW BIDS FOR CITY BONDS.

Nearly $1,000,000 Probably to be Awarded to the Sinking Fund.

Acting Controller Lyon yesterday opened the bids for $946,953.97 city stocks and bonds which had been offered. They bear 3 per cent. interest. The sale was not a great success. Only four bids were received. The Sinking Fund Commission bid for the whole amount at par. This was the only bid that was regular in form, and the bonds will doubtless be awarded to the sinking fund. The Abraham White Bond Company put in bids whigh ranged from 95.625 to 97.114, but the bids were thrown out because they were below par. Lamprecht Brothers & Co. of Cleveland and Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. put in bids for the bonds, but did so under the impression that they carried 6½ per cent. interest. The former's bids ranged from 102.950 to 103.950, and the latter's from 103¼ to 105.

Of the issue offered for sale yesterday $800,000 was in Fire Department bonds running for twenty years, and the remainder was in schoolhouse bonds, also running for twenty years.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE RAILROAD MILEAGE BOOKS LAW UPHELD.—The recent law requiring corporations operating railroads in this State more than 100 miles long, and authorized by law to charge more than 2 cents and not more than 3 cents a mile, to issue and keep on sale in cities and villages in the State mileage books of 1,000 coupons, was yesterday declared to be Constitutional and valid by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. John J. Dillon recovered judgment against the Erie Railroad Company for $50, the penalty prescribed for refusal of the company to issue a mileage book when applied to by him, and the company appealed, claiming that the act did not apply to it, because it was not restricted to a charge of 3 cents a mile, and that if it was intended to apply to it, it was violative of the provisions of the Federal Constitution in reference to inter-State commerce; and that it impaired obligations of contracts, and deprived defendant of property without due process of law. Justice Bischoff, who gives the opinion of the court, holds, in an able opinion, that defendant is restricted by the railroad law of 1890 to the charge of a maximum fare of 3 cents per mile, the rates there prescribed being held to be the utmost of the charges for transportation, notwithstanding the language of the act, "may fix and collect the following rates of fare," &c. The court says that upon giving heed to the apparent purpose of the enactment it is irrefragable that the sense of permission in which the language was employed was that up to, but not beyond, the prescribed limit, the railway corporations affected may continue to charge for transportation at such rates as business, prudence, or expediency should dictate. Justice Bischoff holds that the act is not necessarily an infraction of the authority of Congress to "regulate commerce * * * among the several States." "And by 'commerce,' of course, we understand every means of commercial intercourse as well as actual traffic. * * * Nothing in the act itself makes its provisions, in terms, applicable to inter-State carriage of persons or property. It should not be assumed, therefore, if unconstitutionality would result, that such was the intention of the Legislature. A conflict between the Constitution and a statute will never be implied. * * * The language of the act is in no sense violated if its provisions are held to have been intended to be applicable to intra-State transportation only, that is to say, to transportation between points, both within the State where such transportation is not a part of a through passage to or from another State. * * * Indeed, we may proceed further and concede that the act was intended to apply to inter-State as well as intra-State transportation. While invalid as to the former, it is still to be supported as to the latter. * * * Finally, the act bears intrinsic evidence of legislative intention to confine its provisions to intra-State transportation. Such an intention is fairly inferrible from the language, 'every railroad corporation operating a railroad in this State,' &c." The alleged contract which it is claimed this act impairs is a section of the act of 1832, incorporating the New York and Erie Railroad Company, that "it shall be lawful for the company * * * from time to time to fix, regulate, and receive the toll and charges by them to be received for transportation," &c. The Court holds that the only power here granted was to fix reasonable charges, and that the State did not, as claimed by defendant, surrender the power to fix a maximum for this company, leaving it to the courts to determine what was reasonable, free from all legislative control. Finally, it is held that the reasonable regulation of a business carried on under special privileges from the State, or affected with a public interest, is not a taking of property without due process of law, as inhibited by the Constitution.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in reversing a judgment in the Sixth District Court in favor of Edward E. Gardner in a suit against him by Charles Ottman, decided among other things that where a tenant, in fact paying $55 a month under a lease from month to month, takes $70 from the landlord in order to be able to make good a representation, which he knows the latter is making to an intending purchaser, for the purpose of inducing a sale, that there is a lease for seven months at $65 per month, and pays rent to the purchaser at that rate for some months after the sale, he is estopped in an action for the remaining rent of the period from denying that the lease is at the rate and for the time represented.

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ATTORNEY'S LIEN.—In 1889 certain real estate in this city was conveyed to J. A. Bushe by Kate B. West, and in 1891 she sued to have the deed set aside on the ground that it was procured from her by her husband, Stephen A. West, upon false representations respecting the purpose of the conveyance. The action resulted in declaring that Mr. Bushe held the property for the benefit of Mr. West only, and thereupon Mr. Bushe, at West's request, deeded the property to A. S. Bacon, who executed a declaration of trust that he was holding it for West free from his wife's dower. Then, in an action by West to enforce the trust, the court on the trial gave judgment directing the conveyance on condition that plaintiff satisfy a bill of $500 for services rendered by the defendant in the previous suit, which resulted in plaintiff's recovery of the real estate in question and the establishment of his title. The Appellate Division, Justice Patterson giving the opinion, has directed an affirmance, holding that while the court has no equitable power to charge on the land any general claim for his attorney's services, yet the lien of the attorney in this case attached to the land, as the proceeds, adjudged to belong to the client, of the previous suit, and the attorney was entitled to enforce that lien. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented.

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REFEREES' FEES.—A suit by Frederick Duhrkop was tried before Louis Hanneman as referee. On taking up the report in plaintiff's favor, his attorney paid the referee $500, the sum demanded by him for his fees. On objection to the bill by the defendant's attorney, and taxation of costs, the bill was reduced to $200 by the taxing order. After the taxation had been confirmed, the referee was directed to refund $300. The order was affirmed by the Appellate Division on the referee's appeal. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, holds that, while a referee ceases to be an officer of the court after his report has been delivered, or the action disposed of, he is still responsible for what he has done while the relation existed, and an understanding must be implied when a report is taken up and the bill paid, that if the amount proves greater than the Court thinks proper, the excess will be returned.

Woman's National Sabbath Alliance.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance met yesterday at the home of Russell Sage, 506 Fifth Avenue, to declare for a stricter observance of the Sabbath, and prepare for a special meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church Sunday evening, when the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith will preach on the subject. Mrs. Sage and about eighty other members of the alliance were present. Mrs. Darwin R. James presided. Mrs. Wellington White made an address on "The Influence of Woman in the Home." Dr. C. C. Tiffany spoke on the necessity of Christians uniting to resist the present disregard of Sunday in the cities, and protesting against all kinds of Sabbath desecration.

Must Not Employ Solicitors.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has decided that stock brokers affiliated with the Exchange must not employ business solicitors. This action was based on the idea that the solicitor system, which was the employment of men to promote transactions, was tantamount to splitting commissions or giving rebates. The solicitors were generally employed by the year, at salaries ranging from $500 to $5,000 or more. A number of solicitors were yesterday notified by those who had employed them that their services would no longer be required, because of the ruling of the Governing Committee.

Funeral of John G. Gilpatric.

The funeral of John Guy Gilpatric, who died suddenly at Bensonhurst Tuesday night, will be held to-day at the home of Mrs. Gilpatric's father, George P. Smith, 244 West Seventy-sixth Street. Mr. Smith denied last evening that Mr. Gilpatric had committed suicide. Mr. Smith said the death was due to apoplexy. The statement was published, however, yesterday, that Mr. Gilpatric had taken arsenic, and that an autopsy by Dr. A. Warner Shepard showed that he had.

VESEY STREET SIDEWALKS

MERCHANTS PETITION AGAINST ANY FORM OF OBSTRUCTION.

Opposition Developing to the Bills to Legalize It—L. J. Callanan Told the Assembly Committee Special Legislation Is Vicious.

Merchants from all sections of the city have signified their readiness to unite in opposing the bills, now before the Cities Committee of the Legislature, to legalize the obstruction of the sidewalks. A petition addressed to Chairman Austin of the committee is being circulated, and many thousand signatures of men prominent in the commercial and real estate world have been affixed to it.

L. J. Callanan, who went to Albany to oppose the Finn bill, relating to the obstructions in Vesey Street, returned to the city confident that the property owners will obtain recognition from the Assembly committee.

By what he considers a fortunate accident he discovered another bill, which he believes is even more vicious than the Finn bill. This was introduced by Assemblyman Leonard, and "as Mr. Leonard explained it," said Mr. Callanan, "is to give truckmen the privilege of erecting offices within the stoop-line without the consent of the owners or occupants of the adjoining property."

"The hearing was adjourned until Feb. 2, to give Mr. Clarke, representing the Corporation Counsel's office, an opportunity to examine more closely into the probable effect of the proposed law."

Arguing against the Finn bill, Mr. Callanan said that "on many of the stands outside of Washington Market proper the giving of short weights is the rule, not the exception. I explained that sour and unsound meats were sold in some of the stands, notwithstanding the efforts to prevent it by appeals to the Board of Health and the Bureau of Markets in the Controller's office. I said, and I repeat, that the cheating carried on, the sale of unsound meats, and other disreputable practices, as well as blocking up the sidewalks around the market, are the causes that have driven trade from the market. The proof is: The stands are there, the trade is gone.

"I stated that I had a fight of the kind once before which cost me a good deal of money, and that I won that fight because I was right, and I would win this one for the same reason. I warned them that 'special legislation' would not stand the scrutiny of the courts, and that the bill, if passed, would be appealed to the highest court in the land. I believe I made a good impression on the legislators. At Mr. Clarke's request, I agreed not to push my application for a mandamus until after Tuesday next, when the bill is to be called again."

The journey from Albany upset Mr. Callanan, and he was unable to keep his appointment to confront Commissioner Collis in the Mayor's office and allow Mayor Strong to decide if the Commissioner is justified in refusing to enforce the law. The Commissioner had an interview with the Mayor night before last, and it was reported that the Mayor has again changed his mind, and is now in favor of permitting the sidewalk obstructions in Vesey Street and around Washington Market to remain as they are. To-morrow, if he is able to leave his house, Mr. Callanan will ask Mayor Strong if he will entertain a formal complaint against Gen. Collis, and, if he refuses, the appeal to the courts will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

JOHN C. REID'S FUNERAL.

Many Old Associates of the Dead Journalist Attend It.

Funeral services over the body of John C. Reid were held at 7 East Thirtieth Street yesterday morning, in the presence of a large number of the dead journalist's old newspaper and political associates. The Rev. John Lewis Clark of the Marble Collegiate Church, in Fifth Avenue, officiated. On the casket were several floral pieces, including a large pillow of white roses and lilies, the tribute of a few old personal friends. A large wreath of white and pink roses bore the card of T. C. Platt; a luxuriant bunch of violets on crossed palms was "with the loving remembrance of some old associates," and an anchor of calla lilies was the tribute of J. L. Lawrence. There were two or three beautiful pieces without cards.

The pall bearers were Gen. Howard Carroll, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Edward Lauterbach, Harry B. Platt, Gilbert Jones, Charles R. Miller, C. S. Wilbur, Joseph Howard, Jr., and William Leary. Besides the bearers there were present John H. Starin, William Brookfield, John W. Jacobus, Alexander S. Williams, Theodore L. Peverelly, Jacob H. Thompson, Frank D. Root, F. W. Halsey, Henry C. Dowley, James W. Hawes, F. W. Eddy, Walter H. Barrett, F. L. Hosmer, Franklin Fyles, C. Tracy Bronson, W. J. K. Kenny, M. B. Abrahams, E. D. Berry, James Pooton, James Townsend, John W. Dwight, Mr. McKnight, and also the family of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Reid had made their home for many years.

The body was taken to the old Marble Cemetery, in Second Street, and placed in a receiving vault, to await the return of Mrs. Reid from Italy.

A NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Paul's to Have a New Structure on the Present Site.

The congregation of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church proposes to erect a new structure on the site of the present building, at 145-149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

It will be of stone, probably limestone or marble, with an iron construction. The outside dimensions will be 75 by 100 feet, covering the entire lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The main floor will be 12 feet above the level of the sidewalk. The roof will be 62 feet above the floor, and with a clear span. The gallery will extend only 25 feet into the body of the church, thus giving plenty of light in the interior. There will be two towers, each 130 feet high. The architects are Schneider & Herter. The cost will be $85,000.

Sergt. Norris Transferred.

Sergt. Walter Norris of the Union Market Police Station was tranferred yesterday by Chief Conlin to King's Bridge. Roundsman George Farr of the Eldridge Street Police Station was sent to the Union Market Police Station as an Acting Sergeant. Acting Inspector O'Keeffe is investigating complaints against Sergt. Norris, that while Acting Captain of the Oak Street Police Station last Summer he borrowed large sums of money from saloon keepers by pretending that he was to be made a Captain. One saloon keeper has since obtained a judgment against him.

New Street-Opening Law Proposed.

Alderman Muh returned from Albany yesterday, where he had appeared in the interest of a new street-opening law, permitting the opening of streets without the consent of property owners along the line of the proposed thoroughfare. The new law would give to the Board of Street Openings the right to open any street where the public health or necessity requires without the property owners' consent. The present law makes the consent of 75 per cent. of abutting property owners necessary before a street may be opened.

Comparative Literature Conference.

The second season of conferences upon comparative literature will be begun on the morning of Feb. 6 at the Carnegie Lyceum under the direction of Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith. The object of this course will be the comparative study of the drama, represented by the works of Greek dramatists, dramatists of Spain's Golden Age, Shakespeare, Alfieri, Corneille, and Goethe. Prof. Sprague-Smith has secured the co-operation of many literary workers.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S ARMORY.

Board Finally Selected the Site at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue for the Building.

The Armory Board at its meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday finally selected the site of the College of the City of New York, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and five adjoining lots, as the site for the proposed new armory to be occupied by the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The building will occupy eighteen city lots and cover the frontage of the block on Lexington Avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-second Streets. The city already owns all the property, with the exception of two lots on the avenue, which have houses on them, and which are owned by Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, and three lots with houses on them in East Twenty-second Street.

The estimated cost of the armory, including the value of the city's property, is about $1,000,000, and the assessed valuation of the five lots to be obtained by condemnation proceedings is $90,000.

There was considerable opposition to the site selected and some of it came out before the board took final action yesterday. A letter was read from ex-Mayor Hewitt, in which he pointed out that the site would be a rather costly one, and that its selection might injure his residence. The ex-Mayor, however, said that if in the opinion of the board the site was the best one that could be obtained, he would willingly bow to the decision.

Mr. Hewitt stated that in his opinion the property and houses at 11 and 13 Lexington Avenue, which are owned by Mrs. Hewitt, were worth $240,000 without taking the interest on the investment into consideration. He doubted whether the city would pay this amount for the property under condemnation proceedings.

Mayor Strong said that while the ex-Mayor's arguments were among the most important that had been presented to the board in opposition to the site, yet they should not interfere with the interests of the city, and he felt confident that the city would deal justly in the matter of paying a proper amount for Mrs. Hewitt's property.

Charles F. Wingate, who represented the Social Reform Club, said the old city college building should be used as a meeting place for workingmen to keep them out of the saloons.

Richard Moriarty, representing the furniture firm of Jordan & Moriarty, in East Twenty-third Street, who object to the site, asked why all armories should be above Fourteenth Street. Gen. Fitzgerald said that there were military and tactical reasons why this should be so, and if Mr. Moriarty would call at his office he would explain.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, on behalf of property owners, protested against the site.

Dr. George G. Needham wanted the armory placed at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

The sub-committee of the Armory Board, made up of Gen. Fitzgerald and Commissioner of Public Works Collis, reported in favor of the college site for the armory, and the Armory Board adopted the report unanimously.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions Received by the Saturday and Sunday Association.

From Churches.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the General Fund of the collection:

Temple Bethel Congregation	$400.00
Kehileth Jeshurun Congregation	64.64
All Souls', Episcopal, additional	40.00
St. Paul's Chapel, Episcopal	11.34
St. Augustine's Chapel, Episcopal	5.06

From General Sources.

Samuel J. Keyser	$100	F. H. Baldwin	$20
G. Borgfeldt & Co.	100	C. H. Marshall	10
S. L. Husted, Jr.	50	F. T. James	10
Edison Elec. Ill. Co.	50	H. F. McCreery	10
R. G. Dun & Co.	25	W. D. Phillips	10
B. M. Hartshorne	25	L. Bauman & Co.	10
A. A. Cowles	25	F. R. Lawrence	10
A. L. Barnes & Co.	25	Manierre & Manierre	10
Eagle Pencil Co.	25	W. D. Guthrie	10
J. Pyle & Son	25	W. B. McVickar	10
John T. Willets	25	Charles Coudert	5
R. Somers Hayes	25	F. A. O. Schwarz	5

From the Crockery Trade.

By Mr. L. S. Owen, Secretary of the Crockery Board of Trade:

L. Straus & Sons	$25	C. L. Dwenger	$5
Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lehman	10	Gerard, Dufrais-seux & Abbot	5
Bawo & Dotter	10	W. R. Noe	5
Davion Brothers	5	Hinrichs & Co	5
Maddock & Co.	5	Haviland & Abbot	5
R. Slimmon & Co.	5	H. H. Goddard	5
W. S. Pitcairn	5	Johnson Bros.	5
Koscherak Bros.	5	G. E. Walker	5
T. H. Taylor	5	E. Miller & Co.	5
Edward Boote	5	T. Haviland & Co.	5

NEW MOTORS IN PROSPECT.

Underground Trolleys or Compressed Air on the Boulevard Line.

A change in the motive power of the Forty-second Street and Boulevard Division of the Third Avenue surface line is to be made as soon as the most desirable substitute for the present horse power can be determined upon.

President A. J. Elias said yesterday that the question of applying the underground trolley system to the Boulevard line had been under consideration, but no definite plans had been adopted. Superintendent John Robertson and other executive officers of the company think well of the underground trolley, and unless something more practicable is developed within a short time that method of propelling the cars will probably be adopted.

Although the main line in Third Avenue is run by cable, there is no thought of introducing the cable in Forty-second Street and the Boulevard, for the reason that it is too costly. Compressed air motors, as well as electric motors, are being tested constantly by the Third Avenue people, and it is not unlikely that compressed air may receive a trial on some of the Boulevard cars.

Superintendent Robertson says that the tests of compressed air motors made in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street resulted very satisfactorily, showing safety, speed, economy, and facility of control. The work of re-equipping the Boulevard line will be taken up as soon as the King's Bridge trolley extension is completed.

MANN HELD FOR MURDER.

Fireman Liddell Died from Injuries Received at Incendiary Fire.

Thomas Liddell, the Jersey City fireman who was injured in the incendiary fire at 84 and 86 Canal Street on Monday night, died at the City Hospital yesterday. Louis Mann, who on Wednesday confessed that he had set fire to the house in which he lived, 84 Canal Street, was rearraigned before Police Justice Potts and committed to the county jail on charges of arson and murder. He was overcome when told that Liddell was dead. He would have fallen had not Court Officer Smith caught him and led him to a chair. He was taken at once to the county jail, Chief Murphy fearing that if left where he could not be properly watched he might attempt suicide. Fireman Liddell was forty-eight years old. In 1874, when the paid Fire Department was organized, he became a member. He was always noted for his daring and courage. He leaves a wife and three daughters, two of whom are married.

Herr Moritz Adler's Concert.

Herr Moritz Adler, a blind pianist from Frankfort-on-the-Main, gave a concert in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall last night. Herr Adler played compositions by Schumann, Brahms, Chopin, Liszt, Raff, and others, and demonstrated that while he is not a player of great brilliancy he is thoughtful, sincere, and musical, and therefore deserving of attention. His range of tone-color is small, but the tone is good, and he plays with good sense and with taste. He had the assistance last evening of a singular young singer named Minnie Dilthey, who had a painful misunderstanding with the polonaise from "Mignon," and of Miss Carrie Teale, who added.

MEANS OF SECURING BAIL

Better Facilities to be Furnished Hereafter to Prisoners Arrested on Warrants.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS ACT.

Captains and Sergeants to Furnish Prisoners with the Addresses of Magistrates—Talks with Commissioner Grant and Police Magistrate Deuel.

The question of the arrest of citizens on warrants and the securing by them of bail has been taken up by the Police Commissioners, and hereafter the means of securing bail will be much easier for the citizen. Police Commissioner Grant, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, issued orders yesterday requiring the Sergeants in every police station to volunteer information to prisoners as to the best means of securing bail.

Commissioner Grant said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night: "There is no doubt that the arrest of citizens and their incarceration in police stations is in many instances an outrage. Some of these arrests are due to mistakes, but the citizen should not be made to suffer for mistakes. The cases that have been brought to the notice of the Police Commissioners recently have convinced me that citizens should have some remedy. For instance, I myself may be touched on the arm at night by an officer who arrests me on a warrant issued at the request of a washerwoman or some other individual to whom I owe a small bill. I may be innocent of any criminal act, but I may be guilty technically, and I have to go to a police station and remain there for the night, unless I am able to get bail. Of course, as a Police Commissioner, I would get out of a predicament of this kind very easily; but the ordinary citizen who is ignorant of the workings of the police department is at a great disadvantage, and under the excitement of being arrested generally becomes confused and creates difficulties toward his own release.

To Keep a List of Police Magistrates.

"I have therefore given instructions to Chief Conlin, to be sent to every Captain and Sergeant in this city, that every police station shall keep a list of all the Police Magistrates in this city, with their house addresses, and shall in every case where a prisoner is arrested for a felony other than homicide or for a misdemeanor volunteer the information that a Police Magistrate can be brought to the station house for the purpose of accepting bail for the prisoner. It is to be explained to the Sergeants that they must use discretion—that is, that if they are satisfied of the respectability of the prisoner and of his responsibility and of his ability to get bail, they will inform the prisoner of the address of some Magistrate, and will offer to send an officer from the station house to that Magistrate's home. This would, I think, prevent many prisoners who are technically guilty, but really innocent, from being locked up at night in station houses when they should be allowed to go virtually on their own recognizance. I know that there is not a Police Magistrate in this city who would refuse a request to go to a station house and give bail.

"The policeman has no discretion when a warrant is given to him; he must serve that warrant at the earliest opportunity and turn his prisoner over to a police Sergeant. The Sergeant can accept bail in cases of a misdemeanor, but he cannot accept bail in cases of a felony—that is, where $50 or more is stolen or alleged to have been stolen. The Sergeant may be satisfied that the prisoner is innocent or is capable of giving bail, yet he can take no action whatever, but the Sergeant could inform the prisoner of his rights, and that is what I propose to have them instructed to do. I laid this entire matter before the full board to-day, and the instructions will be given to the Sergeants to-morrow, and will go into effect to-morrow night at 6 o'clock.

To Give the Honest Citizen a Chance.

"While I do not believe that this will eradicate the whole evil, I believe it will at least give the honest citizen a fair chance, which he has never had before under our police system. There may be some criticism regarding this order on the ground that it will tend to have police Magistrates annoyed and will give really guilty persons an opportunity of freedom which they do not deserve, but I am a believer in the honesty of Police Captains and police officials generally, and I do not think that any one of them will act dishonestly or show any favoritism in a matter of this kind. If a Police Sergeant abuses the privileges given him by these instructions the Commissioners will see to it that he is punished severely. I do not believe in putting checks on police officials which are on their faces an accusation of dishonesty. With honest Police Commissioners, who will make honest rules and who will honestly discipline the men of the department, we can have an ideal administration. The checks that are put upon officials for the purpose of guaranteeing their honesty are in many cases a means by which dishonesty can be practiced, and they hamper the honest official.

"I hope to see the day when any citizen in New York can walk the streets without the fear of being arrested and locked up for a night in a station house on some flimsy charge. I do not mean to say that the arrest of citizens and their incarceration on flimsy charges are common, for they are not, but it is possible, and there are many instances in which citizens are punished, and severely punished, because our laws do not provide a sufficient means by which they can get out of their difficulties quickly. It is not only the prisoner who suffers, but it is his family, the members of which may be waiting for him, and to whom the first knowledge of his arrest brings distress and agony."

Magistrate Deuel and the Henley Case

Police Magistrate Deuel, who issued the warrant on which Edward J. Henley was arrested a few nights ago, had this to say yesterday: "The Henley case was merely an instance; other cases of the same nature have occurred in this city many times. Before going into the question of the rights of citizens and of law, I wish to make an explanation about the Henley warrant and his arrest. I issued that warrant on the statement of this woman, who appeared to be respectable, and who swore to me that she believed he was going to leave town. She told me that Henley was an actor, and I know that many actors are of a migratory nature. I did not know Mr. Henley by reputation or otherwise, although he was advertised as Miss Mather's leading man. Mrs. Hoffman Martin, who secured the warrant, did not tell me that Mr. Henley was engaged to play at Wallack's Theatre, nor did she give me any idea that he was liable to remain in this city. I issued the warrant at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was given to a court officer to serve. He had no special instructions, and naturally acted upon the suggestions of the complainant as to the best means of finding Henley.

"That night there was a meeting of the Board of Police Magistrates. It was an open meeting, and a number of reporters and others were in attendance. I am positive that no messenger came to that board meeting and requested a Magistrate to go to the station house and bail Henley. I am positive of this because I was at the meeting from the time it opened until it ended, and I know if any one had come there to get a Magistrate it would have heard of it. I issued the warrant and that fact was known at the police station, and naturally any man with common sense who was searching for a Magistrate would have called upon me. Even if the man who is alleged to have come to this Magistrate's meeting had not been able to get the ear of one of the Magistrates, the reporters would have heard of it, and through their desire to get news would have developed the whole story.

Captains Should Take Bail.

"Now, about the law regarding the arrest and bailing of citizens. There used to be a law which required a Police Justice to stay on duty at Police Headquarters every night. This was a law similar to that which is now in force in many of the larger cities in Scotland. I do not know whether this law has been repealed, but it has gone into disuse from the fact that there were few calls upon the justice on duty. I believe that the present system of locking up citizens for a night is in a sense outrageous, and I believe that there is a remedy for it. It is not necessary to have a police magistrate on duty at all hours of the night. I think the captains should be allowed to accept bail in ordinary cases of felony. I mean by this that they should accept bail where forgery, embezzlement, or charges other than homicide are made. A police captain holds a high position and a responsible position. He would not abuse this privilege any more than a police magistrate would. It would add to his distinction to give him this power, and I am convinced that every captain in this city would use this power honestly and discreetly. The Board of Police Magistrates, under the present law, is not required to keep any one of its number on duty during the night, but every police magistrate is virtually on duty at all hours day and night. The general public is ignorant of this fact. I have been called up at 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning to go to a station house and accept bail for some prisoner. I have never refused to do it, and I don't believe that there is a police magistrate in this city who would refuse to go to a station house and accept bail where he thought it was necessary and proper.

Ordinary Citizens at a Disadvantage.

"If the ordinary citizen knew more of the workings of the police courts and of the administration of justice by the police magistrates we would have fewer of these alleged outrages. The ordinary citizen who is arrested after 6 o'clock in the evening first thinks of his family and of sending a message to them. Then he begins to think about bail, and generally becomes confused and does not know exactly what he does want. Police sergeants, while capable in every way, are not in many instances as polite and accommodating as they should be, and unless the citizen knows just exactly what he wants to do he is at a disadvantage because the sergeant does not volunteer information. If the prisoner is respectable and is honest in his statement that he can get bondsmen, he generally shows it, but the sergeant simply says, "You are accused of a felony, and I cannot accept bail." If the sergeant does not volunteer information that a police magistrate or a Judge can accept bail, and that a police magistrate can be sent for, the prisoner generally accepts his fate and stays at the station house all night. If he has a lawyer he may send for him, but it takes a long time to get lawyers. The lawyers may live out of town, or they make some excuse for their failure to come to the prisoner's assistance. But whether the prisoner has a lawyer or not, the fact remains that the workings of the Police Department are such that the prisoner is at a disadvantage."

MR. LOWE ASKED PROTECTION.

Said His Wife Assaulted Him After Court Case was Adjourned, but a Witness Denied This.

At the completion yesterday of the testimony in the trial of the action brought by Mrs. Adelheid Lowe to recover from her husband, Ira Lowe, property she alleges she conveyed to him while under his hypnotic influence, Justice Pryor, before whom the case was heard in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, made an attempt to effect a reconciliation or settlement between the plaintiff and defendant.

The attempt was apparently unsuccessful, for immediately after the defendant had left the court, upon the adjournment of the case, he returned and said his wife had assaulted him with a weapon. A spectator told the Court that the woman had had no weapon, and had merely run toward her husband, entreating him to return to her. Justice Pryor declined to hold Mrs. Lowe until her husband had left the building, and again urged a reconciliation.

The plaintiff, formerly Mrs. George Rothgeiser, and the defendant were married in 1894, but separated in the Fall of 1895. Mrs. Lowe has six children by her former marriage, and at previous sessions of the trial testified she had deeded to Lowe before the marriage, on condition that he would be kind to these children, a half interest in Brooklyn real estate worth $12,000. Plaintiff and defendant, in their testimony, have each accused the other of drunkenness and abuse, and Lowe said his wife gave him the property in question without condition and because she loved him.

Mrs. Lowe was recalled to the stand yesterday, and questioned as to her treatment of her husband. She denied having chased him with a knife, scratched his face, or pulled his hair. She said she bought poison not to give him, but to take herself to keep her from the shame and publicity of the trial. On the night of Aug. 14, 1895, she gave him $40, and he went away, and never came back.

"Did you drive Lowe away?"

"No. I married him to be my husband until he died."

This closed the testimony and Justice Pryor intimated he would grant a motion to dismiss the suit. He was satisfied, he said, that the man was after the woman's money, and she was after him as a husband. Joseph Kohler, counsel for the defense, then asked, admitting the defendant was after the woman's money to better his position in life, if there was anything reprehensible in that.

"Then, I say, such conduct is extremely infamous," exclaimed Justice Pryor. "It is infamous for a man to marry a woman simply for her money."

When Mr. Kohler said he sympathized with the plaintiff, Justice Pryor told him to have her property restored to her. E. S. White, counsel for Mrs. Lowe, said she would consent to signing a decree dissolving the marriage, provided her property was restored. Justice Pryor intimated that the court could not be involved in such a proceeding, and again asked Kohler to induce Lowe to return the property to his wife. He said he would review all the evidence before deciding the case, and gave counsel a week from to-day to submit briefs.

When Lowe left the courtroom he was followed by Mrs. Lowe and the alleged assault occurred.

The suit brought by Mrs. Lowe against her husband for a separation on the ground of cruelty and abandonment was adjourned until the March term of court.

Military Men the Hosts.

Members of Company F of the Eighth Regiment entertained their friends last night at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. A performance of the "Mikado" by the Wadsworth Opera Company was enjoyed, and afterward there was dancing and a reception. Among those present were Col. Henry Chauncey, Lieut. Col. Knight Neftel, Major Jarvis, Major Ridabock, Capt. Hawkes, Capt. Sauvan, Regimental Quartermaster E. H. McVey, Sergt. Hornung, Corp. T. C. McLaughlin. A handsome sword was presented to ex-Sergt. Frank Wallace, who recently retired from the regiment.

Miss Zimmer Gets $15,000.

The jury in the suit of Miss Cecelia J. Zimmer of 888 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, against the Third Avenue Cable Company